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OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA REPORT FOR SOUTH WEST PACIFIC CRUISES IN THE SEAMAP SERIES. PART 1. SUMMER SURVEY DATA 1984 TO 1987

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Temperature Inversions at Intermediate Depths in the Antarctic Intermediate Waters of the South-western Pacific

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Abstract

Deep (about 1000 m) marked temperature inversions and/or salinity reversals found in conductivitytemperature-depth profiles in the south-western Pacific for 1985 to 1987 are shown to arise from confluences of different branches of the Antarctic Intermediate Water (AAIW). Salinity reversals lead to the presence of several intermediate-depth salinity minima instead of the simple broad minimum in the vertical usually described as characterizing the presence of AAIW in this area. The anomalies are found at particular locations, often near ridges and rises. Significantly differing thermohaline properties acquired by the branches from mixing over separate travel paths apparently allows the formation of temperature inversions by isentropic penetrations. Some perturbations are dynamically caused in that at least one branch of AAIW is transported in association with strong surface currents with deep influence. Other confluences are caused by topographic control in AAIW flows moving independently of surface currents. Perturbations south of the Subtroparal convergence are related to the initial formation of the AAIW, but these are not of major interest in this analysis, being well known and simply explained. Locations of perturbations correspond in some areas to flow patterns of intermediate waters inferred by researchers using historical data, and they indicate other areas where the flow patterns need more investigation. Some comments are made on East Australian Current outflows from the Tasman and Coral Seas that have considerable influence on the flow of branches of the AAIW. Other remarks are made concerning the peculiarities of the temperature-salinity regime of the Tasman Front, which inhibits the formation of temperature inversions at depth. In general, the medium- and fine-scale structure in the central Tasman is that of the stepped type, with intrusive type in other areas.

Introduction

CTD (conductivity-temperature-depth) profiles obtained in the south-western Pacific show marked temperature inversions or salinity reversals in the depth range 700-1300 m, occurring at particular locations (Fig. 1). The perturbations occurred about the minimum in salinity associated with the Antarctic Internaliate Water (AAIW) mass. Perturbations at these depths do not seem to have been previously reported for the south-western Pacific. Reid (1973), for example, describes temperatures of the Scorpio expeditions along latitudes 28°S and 43°S as being monotonically decreasing to great depths. Continuous profiles were taken and the Scorpio expeditions by an STC in inity-temperature-depth) profiler (Reid 1975), although they are not included in the Scorpio data reports. Initial CTD stations occur in the present study were sited in the Scorpio data reports. Initial CTD stations apparently seldom occur, so their unexpected appearance in other areas first suggested instrumental malfunction or, for smaller perturbations, some type of instrumental structure (e.g. Pingree 1971). The perturbations are shown to be real by (1) their repeatability at or 0067-1940/90/030325S03.00

near the same locations in different years and seasons, by (2) independent measurements made concurrently with a sound-speed sensor, and, indirectly but more importantly, by (3) relating their geographic occurrence to flow patterns and water mass movements at intermediate levels in the survey area.

Continuous STD profiles taken on various expeditions of the USNS Eltanin can be used in some areas to augment the data set. An examination of Eltanin profiles shows deep temperature and salinity perturbations in the higher latitudes of the Southern Ocean, south of the Subtropical Convergence and generally south of 50°S. These are directly related to initial surface cooling, sinking and formation of several water masses and are therefore caused by mechanisms different from those discussed in the present analysis, except for some south of the Chatham Rise. Perturbations discussed herein occur in waters that have travelled some distance from their formation area, have reached their density level, and are not actively being formed, although mixing will continue to take place along their movement path.

Salinity and associated temperature-salinity profiles for the waters about the AAIW salinity minimum in the central Tasman Sea are smooth with a broad minimum in the vertical since the AAIW has been well mixed with other waters when it reaches this area (e.g. Wyrtki 1962a). The perturbations can be conveniently described in terms of such adjacent smooth profiles, and this is the general approach used here. It is primarily the deep temperature inversions that are of most interest in this analysis, and their general origin in terms of broad flow dynamics is described, together with some general comments on flow at intermediate and upper levels. Detailed water mass analyses are not considered.

Data and Processing

From August 1985 to November 1987, CTD stations were occupied on several surveys in the south-western Pacific (Fig. 1) from the Royal Australian Navy occanographic research vessel HMAS Cook. Five cruises of a series known as Project Scamap made by the Royal Australian Navy Research Laboratory (RANRL; now part of Maritime Systems Division, Weapons Systems Research Laboratory) occupied CTD stations in the area between Australia, New Zealand, Chatham Island, Samoa and Lord Howe Island (15-47°S,150°E-170°W). The Scamap tracks were traversed in both summer and winter, but usually not within a calendar year. Five other cruises occupied CTD stations from Australia to the Lord Howe Rise (28-37°S,150-165°E). Cruise tracks east of 165°E lie along three radials from Sydney, so large areas are unsampled. Continuous profiles from STD profilers taken on various expeditions on the USNS Eltanin can be used in some areas to augment the Scamap data set. (A key to Eltanin STD positions is given in Jacobs et al. 1972.)

The CTD data were obtained with a Plessey model 9041 instrument having a sampling rate of 1.66 Hz, conductivity and temperature resolutions of 0.005 mmho cm⁻¹ (1 mho = 1 S) and 0.005°C, and a pressure resolution of 2.4 dbar (1 bar = 10⁵ Pa). Conductivity and temperature were recorded to 0.01 units, pressure to 1 decibar. Lowering rate below 300 m was 50 m min⁻¹ (equivalent to samples spaced at 0.5-m intervals). Calibrations were determined by comparison with samples taken by Niskin bottles mounted 1 m above the CTD in a rosette sampler, which was not available for all cruises. For cruises without a rosette sampler, a single Nansen bottle was triggered above the CTD. Pressure accuracy is 6 dbar, temperature accuracy is 0.015°C, and conductivity accuracy is 0.02 mmho cm⁻¹ or better at intermediate depths (Hamilton 1986). The temperature sensor is a platinum-wound resistor with highly linear output, the conductivity sensor is an inductive type, and the pressure sensor is a strain gauge. Data for downcasts were presmoothed with a two-point-centred running average, filtered to match temperature and conductivity time constants (though this had little effect on salinity calculations because of the low data rate), and then initially averaged over 2-dbar intervals for calculation of derived parameters. Only monotonically increasing pressure values were used. The averaging interval for geostrophic current calculations discussed in this analysis was increased to 10 dbar.

The calibrations for the temperature and conductivity sensors are simple linear equations, nominally with fixed slopes and constants. Herever, the conductivity sensor was sometimes subject to shifts in the constant of the linear calibration from one station to the next on some cruises, and on a few occasions shifts occurred during a particular station, so good absolute salinity calibrations could not always be obtained. This could have led to doubt about some conductivity (and therefore salinity)

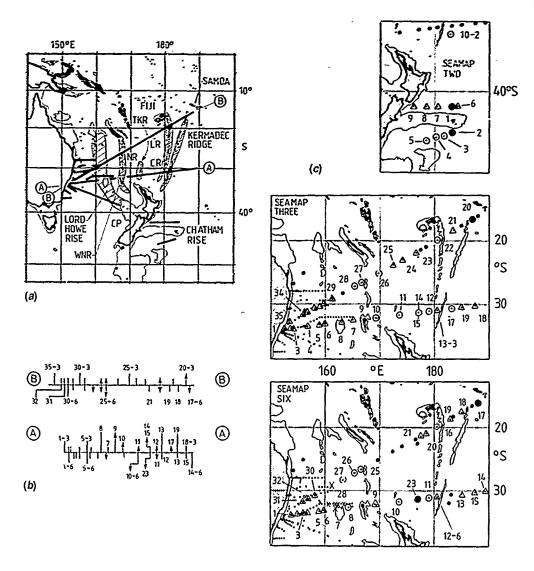


Fig. 1. (a) Routes of CTD surveys conducted from HMAS Cook by the Maritime Systems Division, Defence Science and Technology Organisation, in the south-western Pacific Ocean from July 1985 to November 1987. Routes A-A, B-B and A-CP were traversed in both summer and winter. Bottom topography is shown for depths of 1000 m and shallower, with hatched areas indicating ridges, rises and island chains. CP, Challenger Plateau; CR, Colville Ridge; LR, Lae Ridge; NR, Norfolk Ridge; TKR, Three Kings Ridge; WNR, West Norfolk Ridge. (b) Stations along radials A-A and B-B for Seamap survey 3 (summer 1986) and Seamap survey 6 (winter 1987). Arrowheads, stations showing perturbations. Station numbering: station 35-3, for example is the 35th station in Seamap 3 survey. Only Seamap stations are numbered. (c) CTD station positions for three Seamap surveys: about Chatham Rise for Scamap survey 2 (winter 1985), Seamap survey 3 (summer 1986), and Seamap survey 6 (winter 1987). CTD sites for other surveys indicated in (a) are also shown but not identified. These other sites did not show marked temperature inversions, but bottom mixed layers and sharp bottom thermoclines were seen on Lord Howe Rise in May-June 1987 at depths of more than 1000 m. △, unperturbed stations; ●, stations showing marked temperature and salinity perturbations at intermediate depths; O and (), stations showing progressively smaller perturbations; x, stations showing bottom mixed layers at intermediate depths on Lord Howe Rise.

profiles, but independent verifications were obtained from a sound-speed sensor also fitted to the CTD, from the temperature profile, and from agreement for upcasts and downcasts, both of which were logged. The sound-speed sensor was a sensitive indicator for the perturbations (Fig. 3a). Further, perturbations were found at or near the same sites sampled 18 months apart (Figs 1b and 1c). One such site (14,15-3) also showed perturbations twice on the same cruise, with a 35-h interval between casts.

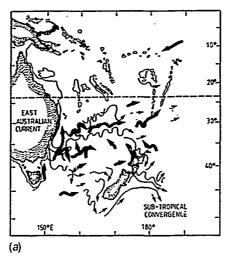
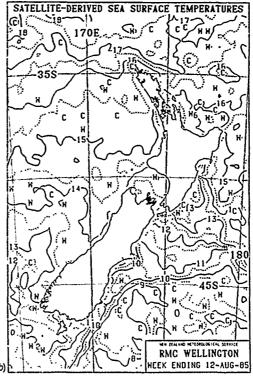


Fig. 2. (a) Surface frontal and flow patterns for the times of the Seamap cruises (from XBT, Nansen, CTD, drifting-buoy and underway data and satellite products shown in Hamilton and Boyle 1989, 1990). Thick arrows, buoy tracks; thin lines and arrows, surface fronts and inferred directions of surface flow. Main features are the East Australian Current system, the Subtropical Convergence, and the eastward Tasman Sea outflow from north of New Zealand to New Caledonia. (b) Sea-surface temperature field derived from analysis of satellite infrared data by the Royal Meterorological Centre, Wellington. The Subtropical Convergence may be seen as a front about the 10°C isotherm east of New Zealand's South Island.



The CTD data were supplemented with more closely spaced expendable-bathythermograph (XBT) temperature profiles, nominally to 750 m, and a limited number of surface samples. Because the CTD salinity data were not consistent between surveys, the observed perturbations are often described herein chiefly in terms of the CTD temperature profile. The most striking manifestations of the perturbations are usually deep temperature inversions, and these unusual phenomena are adequate to describe the main effects of interest.

General surface conditions for the times of the cruises are shown in Fig. 2a as surface currents and frontal positions. Surface and intermediate current regimes are found to be related in several of the areas discussed. Fig. 2a is a composite of summer and winter data showing general trends, not detailed results of surveys. More detailed results may be found in Hamilton and Boyle (1989, 1990). An example of sea-surface temperature fields about New Zealand derived by the Royal Metcorological Centre, Wellington, for satellite infrared data is shown in Fig. 2b. These are useful in showing the Subtropical Convergence south and east of New Zealand, a front that is related to formation of the AAIW.

General Results-Intermediate-depth Perturbations

Geographical and temporal distributions (Fig. 1) clearly show that the perturbations are not uniformly found but occur at particular locations, often near ridges. It is notable that perturbations do not generally occur in the central Tasman, despite the relatively higher station density there. Temperature (and sound-speed) profiles from several cruises for 500-1500 dbar are shown in Fig. 3a to highlight the depths, vertical extents and interesting nature and magnitude of the temperature perturbations. Some occur as deviations or shifts in temperature (and salinity) with respect to surrounding profiles, without marked temperature inversions; e.g. station 23-6 shows a high shift of 0.5° C at 1180 m. Others show multiple temperature inversions; e.g. station 17-6 from 700 to 1200 m. Temperature, salinity and corresponding temperature-salinity (T-S) curves are shown in Figs 3b-3f for various areas of the south-western Pacific.

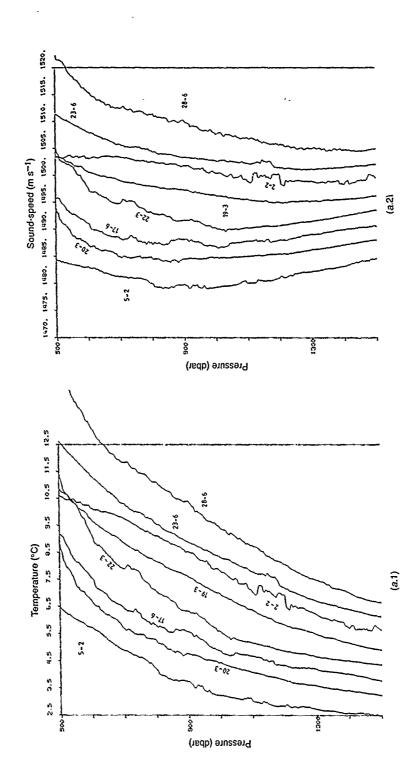
Some of the major types of effects seen are now briefly pointed out as an introduction to the analysis. North of Chatham Rise, station 1-2 (Fig. 3b) shows a pronounced intermediate salinity maximum at 1000 m, the level where the AAIW salinity minimum is expected to be found. South of Chatham Rise, station 2-2 (Fig. 3b) shows comparatively large and sharp temperature inversions of up to 0.3°C deeper than 1000 m. Station 10-3 in the Norfolk Basin (Fig. 3c) shows a cooler local salinity minimum shallower than the major minimum of the AAIW; station 12-3 shows a linear salinity profile above the salinity minimum. Station 17-6 (Fig. 3d) shows remarkable temperature inversions over a 500-m vertical interval from 700 to 1200 m.

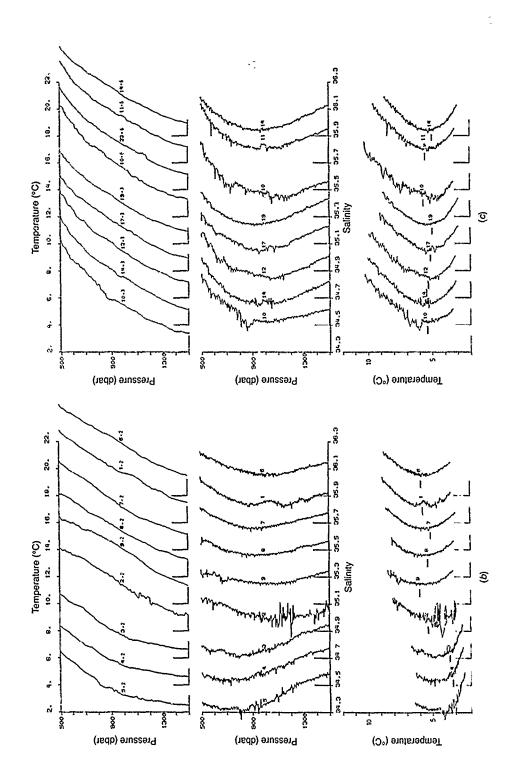
The perturbations generally occur about the depths of the salinity minimum and density level associated with the AAIW mass (e.g. Wyrtki 1962a). AAIW forms by mixing below the surface in the Antarctic Polar Frontal Zone (e.g. Kuksa 1979), sinking between this zone and the Subtropical Convergence, then moving northward, the core being marked by a salinity minimum on the 27·1 sigma-t surface (Johnson 1973). Perturbations at some sites appear clearly in the T-S curves (Fig. 3) as intrusions or interleavings of water masses of higher or lower salinity at the level of the AAIW (see, for example Neumann and Pierson 1966 for a description of the use of T-S curves). Which of the water masses is the intruder can be found by comparison with other profiles. As a first note, it should be mentioned that AAIW is the only water mass at this density level that has been recognized in the southern Pacific away from the equator.

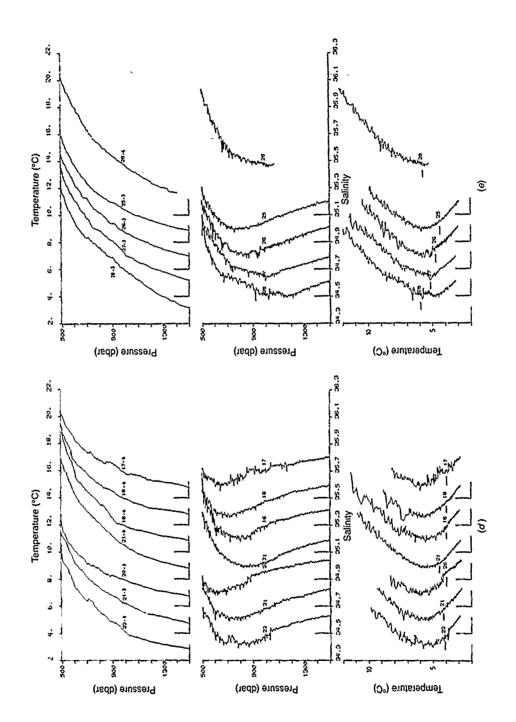
General Circulation of Antarctic Intermediate Waters

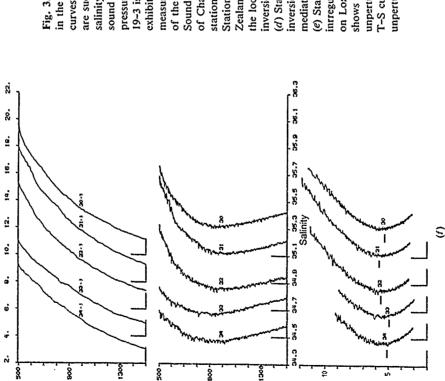
Since the perturbations have been identified as being principally associated with the AAIW mass, the circulation of this water is examined to see it if can explain their origin. Some specific comments on the effect of the East Australian Current on the flow of the AAIW in the Tasman Sea are made in a later section. The distribution of salinity described by various researchers at or near the core of the AAIW is shown in Figs 4a, 4b and 4c. Other such maps can be found in Rochford (1960a) and Ridgway et al. (1979). The latter authors also show salinity values over the Chathan. Rise that are too high to be core values of the AAIW.

Reid (1973, 1986) and Johnson (1973) generally describe intermediate flow for the southern Pacific in terms of an ocean-scale anticyclonic gyre, with flow northwards west of the South American coast, westwards at equatorial latitudes, then flowing across the Pacific to return via a southward boundary current along the Australian coast, with eastwards flow across the Tasman Sea and north of New Zealand. Several closed gyres or recirculations are also present. Johnson (1973) used acceleration potentials at the density level of the AAIW, relative to 2500 m. Reid (1986) derived flow fields for various pressure levels by adjusting steric heights to take into account both baroclinic and barotropic flow in an attempt to derive absolute flow fields (Figs 4d and 4e show the south-western portion of Reid's maps). In the south of the survey area, Reid's fields for 1000 dbar are close to the









Pressure (dbar)

Temperature (°C)

[emperature (°C)

Pressure (dbar)

19-3 is included as an example of an unperturbed profile, while the others (d) Stations from Samoa to Fiji. Stations 17-6 and 20-3 show temperature Salinity, temperature and sound-speed profiles for CTD stations sound speed. The small horizontal bars on the T-S curves mark 1000-dbar exhibit varying degress of temperature inversion. The sound speeds were inversions over a large vertical interval, while station 22-3 has two intercurves. See Fig. 1 for station locations. In b-f, the temperature profiles inrregularities about the intermediate salinity minimum, with station 28pressures. (a) Selected stations for 500-1500 dbar. The trace for station the local intermediate salinity maximum and accompanying temperature mediate salinity minima. Stations 21-3, 21-6 and 18-6 are unperturbed. (e) Stations north-west of Norfolk Island. Stations 27-3 and 28-3 show in the south-western Pacific, with associated temperature-salinity (T-S) measured by an independent sensor and are seen to show the structure unperturbed. (f) Stations in the Tasman/Coral Seas. The salinity and Stations 8-2, 7-2 and 6-2 are unperturbed. (c) Stations north of New Zealand. Note the sharp local salinity minimum in station 10-3 and on Lord Howe Rise having a sharp bottom thermocline. Station 27-3 shows a linear salinity profile from 700 to 1000 dbar. Station 25-3 is salinity. In a, the offset is 0.5°C for temperature and 2.5 m s⁻¹ for are successively offset by 2°C, the salinity and T-S curves by 0·1 in station 1-2 and the large deep temperature inversions in station 2-2. F-S curves between Lord Howe Rise and Australia are smooth and of Chatham Rise. Note the intermediate-depth salinity maximum in Sound-speed precision is 0.05 m s⁻¹. (b) Stations north and south inversion in station 11-6. Stations 19-3 and 14-6 are unperturbed. of the perturbations to the same degree as the temperature sensor. unperturbed at intermediate levels.

core level of the AAIW, and in the north the 500-dbar level can be used. More than one level is considered since the AAIW rises near the equator as part of the dynamics of flow of the Pacific gyre (e.g. Johnson 1973). Use of acceleration potentials (at the density level of the AAIW) relative to a suitable reference surface removes the need to consider more than one level. However, Reid's (1986) methods appear to be more consistent than other treatments.

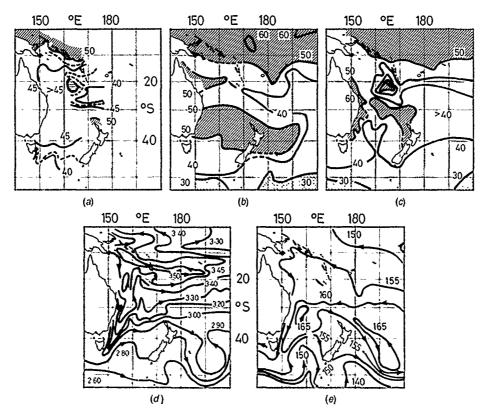


Fig. 4. (a and b) Salinity of the core layer of the AAIW in the south-western Pacific (a, after Wyrtki 1962a; b, after Johnson 1973). (c) Salinity on the isopycnal defined by sigma-0 of $27 \cdot 28$ (after Reid 1986). This isopycnal lies near 1200 m at 40° S and near 800 m near the equator. Salinity is shown as 100 (S-34). Stippled areas, salinity less than $34 \cdot 40$; hatched areas, salinity more than $34 \cdot 50$. (d) Adjusted steric height (representing absolute flow fields) of the sea surface (Reid 1986); units are 100 J kg^{-1} (or $10 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$). (e) Adjusted steric height of the 1000-dbar surface (Reid 1986); units are 1000 J kg^{-1} . The core layer of AAIW is found at 1000 m, on the average, in mid-latitudes. Plots (d) and (e) can be compared to find areas of similarity for the surface and 1000 dbar flow regimes.

Wyrtki (1962a), using the method of core analysis (Fig. 4a), describes two branches of AAIW in the Tasman/Coral Seas. One branch enters between Tasmania and New Zealand from the south, having salinities below 34·40, but with salinity increasing rapidly northwards with 34·45 exceeded near 40°S. Another branch enters from a strong northward flow of AAIW around the Chatham Rise east of New Zealand, also with salinities below 34·40. This branch moves westward between New Zealand and Fiji, splitting about New Caledonia. Depth of the AAIW ranges from about 1000 m in the Tasman Sea to less than 700 m at 20°S. Wyrtki's (1962a) descriptions are based on data from widely spaced Nansen stations taken over 1959 to 1961 for summer. Wyrtki (1962b) describes AAIW inflow to the west across 180° of longitude from 10-30°S at the 700 m level, with much weaker flow at

1100 m. The later studies of geostrophic flows using all available data (Reid 1986), and of acceleration potentials at the level of the AAIW (Johnson 1973), generally support Wyrtki's (1962a, 1962b) findings, though the data distribution in many areas is often sparse so that descriptions represent broad climatological averages. Rochford (1960a, 1960b) studied intermediate waters, using oxygen and salinity-phosphate relations for data from 1928 to 1959, for sigma-t surfaces 26.80 and 27.20 for 10°N-55°S, 140-180°E, also for a sparse data set. Qualitatively, the patterns of Rochford (1960a, 1960b), Wyrtki (1962a, 1962b), Johnson (1973) and Reid (1986) agree, but details remain undefined. Rochford (1960a) also identified a third inflow of intermediate water entering the Coral Sea from the north-west and north of New Guinea, based on scant data. Rochford (1960a) (and perhaps Johnson 1973; Fig. 4c) shows the Pacific entry from the east to move north of New Caledonia, not to split about it, in terms of the position of the low salinity tongue arriving from the east.

Possible Formation Mechanisms for Temperature Inversions and Salinity Reversals

Topographic Interactions and Isentropic Penetration

Since many perturbations are found near ridges (Fig. 1), this suggests immediately that the perturbations could arise directly from topographic influences on the flow of the AAIW without other dynamical influences being directly involved. Tongues of different horizontal and vertical extents could occur as isolated intrusions extending through gaps in the ridges and intruding into water masses with different properties on the other side. Since the AAIW in the northern and eastern parts of the south-western Pacific generally moves to the north and west (Wyrtki 1962a; Johnson 1973; Reid 1986), such a mechanism would cause perturbations to be seen north and west of ridges and island arcs, where many do occur (Fig. 1). For example, two low-salinity intrusions of AAIW moving between ridges into a higher-salinity area would lead to the appearance of two local salinity minima, with the previous minimum then appearing as a local maximum. (A single intrusion of waters into a lower-salinity area could give the same effect. Comparisons must be made with nearby unperturbed profiles to find which case applies.) The ridges mentioned earlier have a vertical extent well above the salinity minimum of the AAIW, but they also have many gaps allowing throughflow of waters at the depths of the AAIW.

Perturbations could similarly arise because of splittings of flow of the AAIW into different paths around obstacles, each path being subject to different mixing conditions. For example, a northward movement of AAIW on the eastern side of a ridge looping back on the western side could meet recent throughflows or flows that passed south of the ridge. This mechanism potentially leads to path differences of hundreds to thousands of kilometres. If the flows experience different degrees of mixing over the paths, they could acquire significantly different properties and T-S signatures while still being found near the same density level, allowing isentropic penetrations.

It is principally intermediate-depth temperature inversions that are discussed here since they are obvious signs of water-mass interactions and since the temperature sensor was not subject to the shifts experienced by the conductivity sensor. Jarrige (1973) shows how isentropic penetration can lead to temperature inversions, and he found examples of this mechanism for equatorial waters at depths of 150-200 m. Jarrige's (1973) examples are for layers thinner than 15 m, where the temperature inversion does not exceed 1°C. A strong positive vertical salinity gradient is necessary for temperature inversions to form (depth taken positive downwards).

Advection

Jarrige (1973), using the methods of Stommel and Federov (1967), also discusses how temperature inversions can be caused by advection of thin horizontal laminae between two water masses with different salt contents. He was apparently able to verify the hypothesis of Stommel and Federov for shallow equatorial water examples. The theory applies to

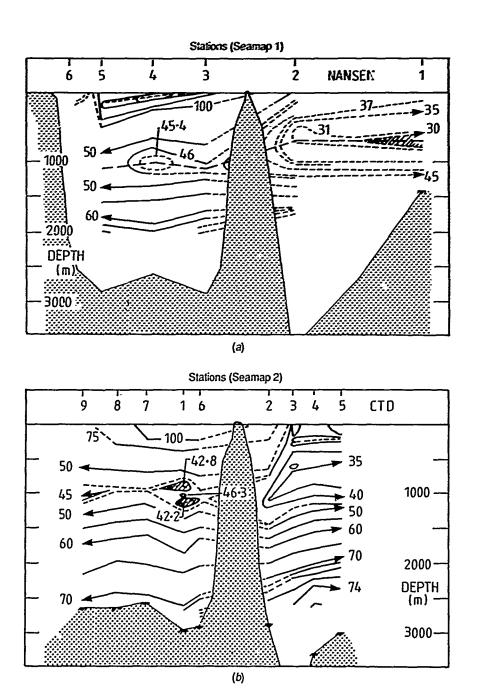


Fig. 5. Salinity cross-sections about Chatham Rise: (a) cruise Seamap 1 (February 1984), Nansen data; (b) cruise Seamap 2 (24-30 August 1985), CTD data. See Fig. 1c for station locations for Seamap 2. The Seamap 1 stations lie in approximately the same positions as the Seamap 2 stations. The Subtropical Convergence is seen near station 2-1 for Seamap 1 and between stations 2-2 and 3-2 for Seamap 2. The bottom is shown stippled, with Chatham Rise being the elevated feature in the centre of the sections. High intermediate-depth salinities are seen north of Chatham Rise to the west.

dimensions of 2-20 nautical miles (4-37 km) horizontally and 2-40 m vertically. The velocities of the water masses are not discussed, but interactions of one water mass with another along fronts subject to meandering behaviour or jets might lead to enhancement of this process over that expected from more passive entries. In particular, one water mass might capture parts of another along fronts.

Other Mechanisms

Jarrige (1973) also thought that some shallow equate fial temperature inversions might be caused by convergence of waters in eastward flows, perhaps without salinity increases with depth being necessary. The potential of water masses to form temperature inversions is discussed later, using the descriptions of Federov and Belkin (1984), to explain their general absence in the central Tasman.

Detailed Results for Various Parts of the South-western Pacific

In this section, the mechanisms for the perturbations found in various areas are generally given *a priori*, and supporting evidence is then briefly discussed.

North of Chatham Rise (Fig. 3b)

Some stations north of the Chatham Rise showed perturbations for the one CTD cruise made in this area (Seamap survey 2, Fig. 1c), but others did not. In particular, station 1-2 shows a local salinity maximum at about 1000 m, whereas eight other stations north and south of the rise generally show the expected salinity minimum of the AAIW. The origin of this local maximum is not easily defined. As a first note, stations 9-2 to 1-2, which are north of the Chatham Rise, have high-salinity core AAIW values of 34-45-34-46. These high values are expected to arise from a high-salinity branch of AAIW from the Tasman Sea that flows from north of New Zealand along the east coast of North Island (East Auckland Current; e.g. Heath 1985). This interpretation is taken from Wyrtki (1962a, 1962b), Heath (1972, 1985), Johnson (1973), Kuksa (1979) and Reid (1986) (Fig. 4e herein). The high salinity values found north of Chatham Rise (Fig. 5) can only come from north and west of the Rise according to the data in these references. Moreover, salinity crosssections (Fig. 6) show that the western branch of the AAIW north and west of Lord Howe Rise has similar or higher values than the AAIW north of Chatham Rise (over 34-45) but that the eastern branch has core salinities of 34-35-34-40, only increasing to 34-43 when the western branch is met east of Norfolk Ridge, confirming the Tasman Sea origin of the higher-salinity waters. The presence of the two local minima at station 1-2 in a section having high core values implies that the lower-salinity local minima in station 1-2 are the signatures of the stranger water masses, but this is not necessarily the case. The local salinity minimum in station 1-2 is as low as 34.422, and the local maximum is 34.463. The shape of the isohalines in Fig. 5b at about 1000 m does indicate that the lower-salinity minima are forcing the isohalines apart, which is also seen in the isotherms (not shown). However, the isohaline shape could also be construed as a low-salinity water column being intruded by higher-salinity waters.

Sea-surface temperature contours, XBT and CTD temperature and salinity sections, and geostrophic-current calculations show the higher-salinity and -temperature surface waters of station 1-2, and the deeper waters, coming from a deeply penetrating warm-water meander looping from the north between stations 7-2 and 6-2 (Figs 2a and 5b). The temperature cross-sections are shown in Hamilton and Boyle (1990). The surface geostrophic-current component relative to 2000 dbar between stations 1-2 and 6-2 is 7 cm s⁻¹, and at 1000 m is 4 cm s⁻¹, to the north, with similar values to the south between stations 1-2 and 7-2 and with current values generally monotonically decreasing to the lowest common depth for station pairs of over 2500 m. A very slight local current maximum is seen for 890-1140 m between stations 1-2 and 6-2 that coincides with the depth of the local salinity

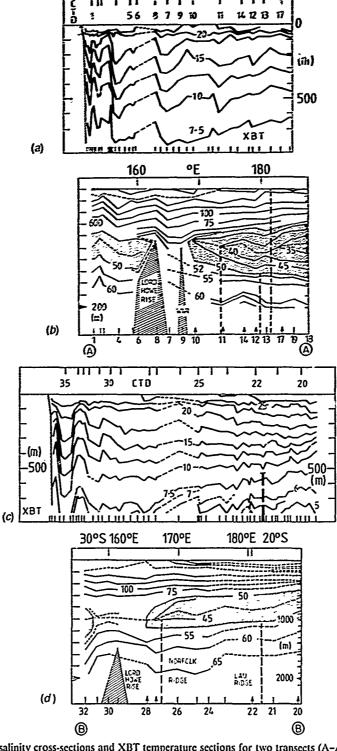


Fig. 6. CTD salinity cross-sections and XBT temperature sections for two transects (A-A and B-B in Fig. 1) from Sydney to near 170°W. Salinity is shown as 100 (S-34). Temperature and salinity sections have different depth scales. (a) XBT section from Sydney to 30°S,170°30′W in summer 1986 (A-A). Warm core eddies or meanders are located on stations 4-3, 7-3 and 11-3. (b) Salinity section from Sydney to 30°S,170°30′W in summer 1986 (A-A). The stippled areas show two branches of AAIW separated by Lord Howe Rise. The thick vertical dashed lines near stations 11-3, 12-3 and 13-3 are The Three Kings, Colville and Kermadec Ridges respectively. WNR, West Norfolk Ridge. (c) XBT section from Samoa to Sydney in summer 1986 (B-B). Eddies or meanders of the East Australian Current are sited on stations 35-3, 31-3, with a marked subsurface depression of isotherms west of station 28-3 below 700 m situated to the east of a channel through Lord Howe Rise. (d) Salinity section from Samoa to Sydney in summer 1986 (B-B). The dashed salinity contours for stations 20-3 to 24-3 are poorly calibrated, with only the depth of the salinity minimum being known absolutely.

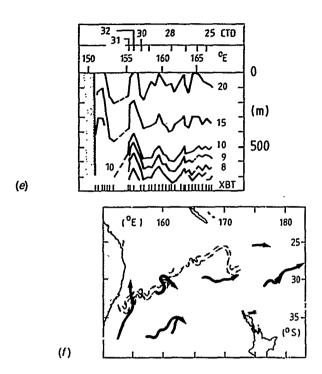


Fig. 6 (cont'd). (e) XBT section from Sydney to 25°S,170°E in winter 1988 (B-B). Several warm core features are seen to extend to at least 700 m. (f) Surface flow patterns for the XBT section of (e). Thick lines, drifting buoys; thin lines, surface flows inferred from the XBT section.

maximum. The source of the lower-salinity waters in station 1-2 must now be defined, and it is possible for them to come from either the north or the south. A source of low-salinity core AAIW from the north is described by Wyrtki (1962b), Ridgway (1970) and Heath (1972), and its path can be seen as a recirculation in Reid (1986) sited east of New Zealand (Fig. 4e). Johnson (1973) and Kuksa (1979) also show such a recirculation, but their flow patterns are not well defined. Johnson's (1973) meander shows clockwise circulation around Chatham Rise, which does not accord with present knowledge. A second possible source is for the lower-salinity waters to come from the south, including south of the Subtropical Convergence. The lower-salinity waters could therefore have been advected by the current meander on either its northern or its southern side. Alternatively, the local salinity maximum could be intruding into a lower-salinity area, as suggested by the slight local current maximum, with the low-salinity waters originating from the north as a meander in the western side of the recirculation, as suggested by the geostrophic-current directions. Without more information this situation cannot be clarified, but the second scenario seems more consistent with the data.

A third possibility is that the salinity profile is caused by low-core-salinity waters overriding waters below. The meander appears to extend considerably below the depth of the local maximum, however, as seen in Fig. 5b for example, so this possibility is not favoured.

It is interesting to note that Reid's (1986) adjusted steric-height maps (Fig. 4e) with the recirculation pattern east of New Zealand possibly explain, or are in part verified by, the pattern of the AAIW salinity minimum seen by Ridgway (1976) north-east of East Cape (37°30'S,178°30'E) in summer 1965. The lowest-salinity AAIW waters (core value less than

34.40) are shown coming from the north across 34°S,176°W then apparently moving to the south-west. The comparable AAIW patterns shown by Heath (1972) can be similarly explained.

Several other maxima and minima in salinity (e.g. those in station 8-2 at 500-600 m and in station 9-2 at 500-700 m) possibly indicate water masses other than the AAIW, but these are not discussed in detail here. Station 9-2 has the lowest surface salinity (34.67) for stations north of the rise (the others range from 34.96 to 35.12, while those south of the rise range from 34.48 to 34.90), indicating that it may be sited in a northward surface extension of the Subtropical Convergence running up the coast (e.g. Stanton 1973). The main surface expression of the convergence is sited south of the rise and runs parallel to it (Fig. 2), as seen in satellite data from the Royal Meteorological Centre (RMC), Wellington. The structure of the convergence at the time of the Seamap 2 cruise is discussed further in the next section for data south of the rise.

South of Chatham Rise (Fig. 3b)

Perturbations were seen in all Seamap 2 stations south of the Chatham Rise, with those in station 5-2 and especially station 2-2 showing relatively large multiple temperature inversions of approximately 0.3°C at depths of more than 1000 m. An XBT section between stations 2-2 and 4-2, and sea-surface temperature contours (Hamilton and Boyle 1990), show the Subtropical Convergence (STC) to lie between stations 2-2 and 3-2 (see Fig. 1c for locations), associated with a surface geostrophic-current component to the south of 17 cm s⁻¹ relative to 2000 dbar between stations 2-2 and 3-2, with southward flow at 1000 m of 8 cm s⁻¹. Surface current between stations 3-2 and 4-2 is much lower at 6 cm s⁻¹ to the south, and at 1000 m is about 2 cm s⁻¹ south. Satellite-derived sea-surface temperature contours from RMC Wellington for August 1985 (Fig. 2b) confirm that this is the Subtropical Convergence by the presence of a front running from south of New Zealand up the east coast of South Island (the Southland Front) and turning east south of the Chathem Rise to run parallel to the rise. Several short XBT sections (Hamilton and Boyle 1990) confirm the subsurface expression of the surface front. A weaker front lies north of the rise, and another (possibly the East Cape Current; e.g. Stanton 1973) runs from 40°S,177°E to 43°S,179°E where all three fronts converge and continue east. This interesting surface pattern suggests that the STC has a double structure, with one front south of the rise and a slightly weaker frontal set north of the rise. Stanton (1973) shows the STC over the rise as a broad mixing zone. From a study of historical data, Jeffrey (1986) interprets the STC as being associated with two weak surface salinity fronts with values of about 34.7 and 35.1 north and south of the rise respectively, but he did not examine temperatures since he thought they could not be used to show the position of the STC. According to Jeffrey (1986), this double structure is also seen in the Tasman Sea, except near Tasmania where the fronts merge and are relatively fixed in position. Stanton and Ridgway (1988) found two frontal zones in the Tasman Sea for October/November 1977 but noted that the northern front was not part of the STC if the front is defined as a water-mass boundary. Wyrtki (1960) surmised that the position of the STC would not be stationary but would fluctuate in response to general weather conditions. The convergence could be formed by several strips in which convergent movements take place rather than occurring as a continuous frontal feature.

The perturbations in stations 2-2 and 3-2 are apparently caused by relatively higher-salinity AAzW from north of the convergence meeting along the subsurface expression of the Subtropical Convergence with more recently formed AAIW from the south. The current speeds suggest entrainment or advection as the actual mechanism. We thus again have the situation of recognizable components of the same water mass interacting after one or more of the branches has been diluted by other waters. Overplots of T-S curves (not shown)

place the T-S curve of station 2-2 midway between a grouping of stations 3-2, 4-2 and 5-2 and another group of stations 6-2, 7-2 and 8-2 having higher temperature and salinity. The salinity excursions in station 2-2 at temperature inversions range between these two groups, as expected. Salinity profiles show that the salinity minimum of station 2-2 (in the absence of the high-salinity excursions) is 300-400 m deeper than for stations of the southern grouping; i.e. the salinity minimum deepens from south to north across the convergence, as seen in salinity cross-sections (Fig. 5), as the AAIW sinks to its density level.

However, some of the perturbations south of the Chatham Rise, particularly those south of the Subtropical Convergence, are not expected to arise solely from such current interactions. The perturbations here are also likely to be related to the mode of formation of the AAIW itself, with waters forming and sinking at different areas and times in the Antarctic Polar Frontal Zone. This simply means that the AAIW in this area is not yet a fully developed water mass with well defined properties acquired by mixing after leaving the formation area. The Subtropical Convergence, associated with the northward extent of the formation zone of the AAIW, undergoes north-south movement in this area during the year, indicating a changing environment in the formation area (e.g. Wyrtki 1962a and sea-surface temperature contours derived by RMC Wellington). The pertubations at station 5-2 may be caused in such a manner since calculated current components of southward flow relative to 2000 dbar between stations 5-2 and 4-2 are low, being less than 2 cm s⁻¹ at the surface and 1000 m, and since subsurface fronts are not present in the XBT section. Deeper perturbations from 900 to 1350 m in station 3-2 lie below the salinity minimum and reflect mixing with the water mass below. The Eltanin continuous STD profiles show similar effects at intermediate and other depths south of the STC and in higher latitudes where water masses are known to form, as seen in meridional sections of various researchers such as Wyrtki (1962a).

North of New Zealand (Fig. 3c)

Perturbations are seen in stations north of New Zealand from east of Lord Howe Rise (165°E) to 177°30′W (east of Kermadec Ridge) but not farther west along the Seamap tracks (Fig. 1). The Kermadec ridge system leads to the perturbations at stations 10-2 (profile not shown) and 17-3 by causing deflection of westward AAIW flow to the south to meet eastward throughflow at this level from the Tasman Sea associated with the East Australian Current. This interpretation is taken from the adjusted steric-height maps (Fig. 4e) of Reid (1986). Note that in the southern hemisphere, in order to conserve vorticity, a reduction in ocean depth deflects westward flows to the south, while an increase in depth produces a consequent northward deflection.

The Tasman Sea outflow is expected to be responsible for some of the other salinity reversals north of New Zealand in a similar manner; i.e. the perturbations could arise from dynamically forced confluences of different branches of the AAIW. Evidence for such a mechanism is seen from temperature and salinity sections and geostrophic-current calculations for Seamap cruise 3. For example, the cause of the perturbations at station 10-3 (Fig. 3c) is the meeting of higher-salinity AAIW waters, transported to the east from the Tasman/Coral Seas by the East Australian Current (EAC), with lower-salinity waters of AAIW arriving from the east. Station 9-3 also shows some small effects but does not reach 1000 m. Stations 9-3 and 10-3 lie on the eastern side of a warm core feature seen in XBT and CTD temperature cross-sections to extend to at least 800 m (Fig. 6a). The warm core feature appears as a meander in the Tasman Front. A salinity cross-section (Fig. 6b) shows that the western extent of the branch of AAIW from the east on the section is terminated between stations 9-3 and 10-3, where the 34·45 and 34·50 contours become closed. Salinity contours follow the trend of temperature contours in the warm core feature at these depths, with highest salinities at the depth of the AAIW seen at adjacent stations

7-3 and 9-3. The eastern AAIW branch is apparently prevented from travelling farther west here by the combined effects of the West Norfolk Ridge and the warm core feature, which acts as a dynamic boundary, at least on the upper part of the AAIW. The eastern extent of the deeper flow of the higher-salinity western branch is obstructed below 900 m by the Lord Howe Rise, with the EAC then looping north over the rise. The effect of the meeting of the eastern and western waters can also be seen in the steepening of both salinity and temperature contours below 700 m on the eastern side of the warm core feature. This could promote advection of the eastern AAIW branch northwards by the warm core feature. Reid (1986) shows a westward flow in this area at latitude 28°S and an eastward flow at latitude 32°S, which are close in terms of his data spacing (Fig. 4e). Meandering of these flows, or crossflow from the south, could lead to interactions. Johnson (1973) shows westward flow north of 30°S, but flow north of New Zealand is undefined, while a speculative cyclonic gyre in the central Tasman seems to need revision.

Perturbations in stations 11-3/10-6 (same site for summer and winter) east of Three Kings Ridge can be similarly explained by current interactions. An XBT section for a summer 1986 survey (Seamap cruise 3, Fig. 6a) shows a warm core feature on the eastern side of Three Kings Ridge extending to the XBT limit of 750 m. An XBT section for a winter 1987 survey (Seamap 6) (see Hamilton and Boyle 1990) shows a warm core feature to at least 750 m on the western side of the ridge. Neither section is complete enough to show if the warm waters seen on both sides of the ridge are connected by a front looping north over the ridge, but this is expected from the dynamics involved through which eastward-moving waters in the southern hemisphere are constrained by Coriolis effects and shallowing bottom depth to loop north over ridges and then back south. The depth of the salinity minimum is 950 m for Seamap 3 and 1000-1150 m for Seamap 6. Station spacing is too large to adequately resolve by geostrophic calculations the current structure shown in the XBT section, but the perturbations are again favoured to be caused by forced confluences of high-salinity water transported from the Tasman Basin with lower-salinity water from the east. The northern parts of a loop over the ridge could interact with the westward flow of the AAIW shown at these latitudes by Reid (1986). The depth of the salinity minimum in Fig. 6b in the east of the section shows vertical displacements, indicating different arrivals or dynamic influences, and the displacements show good correlation with ridge positions. These vertical displacements are accompanied by depressions in isotherms, showing the influence of the warm core features at depth in the east of the section also (Figs 6a and 6b).

As a passing note, the cooler lower-salinity eastern branch of the AAIW can often be picked up quickly by plotting the depth of the salinity minimum on temperature cross-sections, without calibrated salinity values being necessary. For the Seamap 3 and Seamap 6 tracks north of New Zealand the western minimum usually occurs between 5 and 7.5°C (only 2.5°C contours have been used) but drops below the level of the 5°C contour when the cooler eastern branch is encountered. As mentioned earlier, the salinity profile sometimes becomes linear above the minimum, compared with the smooth rounded profile in warmer waters, when frontal areas are crossed (e.g. station 12-3, Fig. 3c). The linear part of the profile indicates mixing between two water masses, the cores of which lie at different depths (vertical mixing). For station 12-3, the mixing is between the warmer, more saline western branch of the AAIW with the cooler eastern branch. For the linear section to lie above the lower salinity minimum, the warmer core lies above the cooler core, either because the warmer waters do not attain the depths of the cooler core, or because the front slopes in the vertical plane, with warmer water overriding cooler, denser water.

South-west of Samoa and South-east of Fiji (Fig. 3d)

Perturbations were seen southward of Samoa (stations 20-3/17-6) and south-east of Fiji (stations 22-3/16-6) in both summer and winter but not at two sites in between

(stations 21-3 and 18-6). Station 18-6 does show a shift to higher temperatures between 450 and 600 m. The multiple temperature inversions in stations 20-3/17-6 indicate much mixing, but the cause can not be definitely established as the salinity profiles shown are uncalibrated and the historical data is sparse. Some useful observations can still be made, however.

Station 17-5 is much colder than 16-6, and 20-3 is much colder than 22-3, showing the first-named so lions to be relatively farther north on the boundary of the southern Pacific anticyclonic gyre. The AAIW rises near the equator as part of the dynamics of flow of the gyre (e.g. Johnson 1973), making it necessary to consider upper levels as well as the flow patterns on the 1000-dbar level considered for mid-latitudes.

Reid's (1986) patterns for 500 and 1000 dbar would suggest arrivals in the north at these latitudes of AAIW and SubAntarctic Water from the west with a long travel path, and also of AAIW more directly from the south from flows with shorter travel paths, so that the two flows could have acquired significantly different properties. Similar patterns can be inferred from Johnson (1973) and Rotschi (1973). The shift to higher temperatures mentioned earlier for station 18-6 does suggest the presence of another intermediate water mass. Meeting and vertical mixing of these flows seems a likely cause for the perturbations in association with dynamic uplift in the north of the southern Pacific gyre.

However, both Johnson (1973) and Reid (1986) had trouble contouring flow patterns between 15°S and the equator because of the weak baroclinic field and sparse data, so flow directions at intermediate levels are uncertain in this region. However, it should be mentioned that, unlike the situation in the southern areas, surface currents are not expected to directly influence flow at the AAIW depth in tropical regions, where surface flows have limited penetration. Zhao (1983) found that the intermediate flow at 4°N to 10°S,170°E was not affected by surface conditions, based on water-mass analysis for two seasons. Wyrtki (1962b, fig. 7) found eastward flow south of Fiji to 100 m from 18–21°S, based on wide station spacing, with westward flow between 100 and 400 m, weakening to 700 m. Dynamic topography below 700 m was flat. XBT sections to 700 m for the Seamap summer and winter surveys show similar results.

North west of Norfolk Island (Fig. 3e)

Stations 27-3/25-6 and 28-3/26-6 show perturbations from 700-1100 m and are situated west of the Norfolk Ridge in an area where Wyrtki (1962a) shows a tongue of the AAIW north of the highest part of the ridge. Johnson (1973) shows similar results, and the AAIW tongue can be traced from much farther east (Fig. 4b). The perturbations are smaller than those so far described, as can be seen in Fig. 3a for station 28-3. Rochford (1960a) shows AAIW to head north around eastern New Caledonia, not south of it, although some patterns for different intermediate waters are contradictory, due in part to the non-synoptic nature of his data.

A salinity section for summer survey Seamap 3 (Fig. 6d) shows the westward extent of the AAIW from the east to be halted between stations 27-3 and 28-3, where the 34·45-34·50 contours become closed on the west (although salinity is not well calibrated); i.e. salinity rises rapidly at 1000 m between stations 27-3 and 28-3, indicating a change in the salinity regime. Wyrtki (1962a) shows similar results for the area (Fig. 4a). For Seamap 3, a northward-moving current on the western side of the Norfolk Ridge, suggested in CTD isotherms from 700 to 1100 m, appears to act as the limiting influence to eastward AAIW movement, so the interaction of this current and the AAIW is likely to cause the perturbations. Contours from more closely spaced XBT drops (Fig. 6c) also suggest a northward current component below 600 m west of station 27-3 to the limits of the traces at 800 m, with isotherms continuing to plunge below this level. The dip between 700 and 800 m and deeper is pronounced, but it does not occur above 600 m with much intensity, a phenomenon also reflected in the more widely spaced CTD stations. There is insufficient

data to fully investigate this point, but this subsurface dip in the isotherms occurs east of the Lord Howe Rise and parallel with a channel of 1500-2000 m depth through the rise, the channel sloping from north-west to south-east. The feature could be interpreted as the effects of the channelling of a deep flow from the west through the passage in the rise that then loops south along the rise and is skewed in the vertical from north to south. The salinity section, however, indicates that some of the steepness of the dip on the eastern side may be directly caused by the meeting of the branch of the cooler AAIW from the east with warmer western waters, forcing depression of the eastern AAIW.

For Seamap 6, sea-surface temperature contours and an XBT section to 800 m (Figs 6e and 6f) show a broad, warm meander from 159 to 163°E, a warm meander about 60 nm wide west of station 26-6, and another warm meander between stations 26-6 and 25-6 (also shown generally in Fig. 2a). The frontal activity along the Seamap 6 track follows the 20°C surface isotherm and runs north-east from 30°S,160°E to 26°S,170°E then turns to the south-west. Drifting-buoy tracks for the period confirm that the surface isotherms show the surface flow directions very well (Fig. 6f). The XBT section (Fig. 6e) confirms the deep subsurface expression of the surface frontal patterns. The broad meander represents a warm feature on the eastern side of a northward extension of the Lord Howe Rise. The south-west to north-east trend in the surface pattern corresponds quite well with the adjusted steric height of the sea surface shown by Reid (1986), but he shows westward flow at the 1000-dbar level at the stations, which corresponds to flow directions of the AAIW that might be inferred from tongues of the AAIW shown by Wyrtki (1962a) (Figs 4d and 4e). Johnson (1973) shows a closed gyre in the Tasman that would generate eastward flow, or even north-eastward flow at the level of the AAIW from out of the Tasman here. Reid (1986) shows eastward flow farther south (south of 30°S) at the 1000-dbar level. This represents Tasman Sea outflow north of New Zealand and agrees with known flow patterns and those discussed in this analysis.

It appears that the perturbations north-west of Norfolk Island are caused by the lower levels of influence of an outflow to the north-east from the Tasman/Coral Seas meeting AAIW that is attempting to move to the west. This observation is further confirmed by the unexpected appearance of a sharp bottom thermocline in winter station 28-6 (made to within a few metres of the bottom) at 1300 m (Fig. 3e) that indicates strong current activity at this depth, assuming it is not formed by other causes. Wyrtki (1962b) does not show such an outflow for data for January-April (summer). Reid's (1986) surface patterns correspond to such outflow and, for 1000 m, show inflow along 30°S. The pattern of flow inferred in the present analysis is an AAIW inflow across 170°E north of about 28°S that may then be forced to the north by the dynamical boundary of the Tasman/Coral Sea north-eastern outflow. The flows inferred for AAIW by Rochford (1960a, fig. 3) generally show such a pattern, based on scant data, but do not agree with the present analysis in other areas. The surface outflow is shown by drifting-buoy data to be very broad, occurring at least between 25 and 30°S for 165-180°E. For times not coinciding with the present surveys, some buoys west of 160°E moved westwards at these latitudes, so flow patterns may be variable.

Western Tasman Sea—Temperature-Salinity Regime of the Tasman Front

The central Tasman forms a different case from other areas of the Seamap routes because perturbations were not generally found west of Lord Howe Rise despite the higher station density (Fig. 3f). Perturbations caused by the presence of Bass Strait waters down to about 600 m (Boland 1971) are excluded, not being related to the discussion that follows. Given the strong frontal areas in the Tasman and the fact that potential northern, eastern and southern sources of AAIW would be expected to have very different properties, the absence of perturbations at the level of the AAIW becomes as much a problem as their

presence initially was in other areas. Since perturbations were found in intermediate-depth frontal areas north of New Zealand, they might also be expected to be seen across the stronger Tasman Front and its eddies, where warm northern Coral Sea waters are traditionally shown meeting cooler Tasman Sea waters. Warmer waters on the high dynamic side of the front come from circulation of at least part of a Pacific Basin anticyclonic gyre and would be expected to have experienced very different mixing over the journey than over the much shorter path of the southern waters expected to come from between Tasmania and New Zealand.

The lack of temperature inversions has been noted by others (Hamon 1970; Federov and Belkin 1984). Federov and Belkin (1984) explained the general absence of perturbations in upper waters in the central Tasman, especially those involving temperature inversions, in terms of the peculiar thermohaline nature of the Tasman Sea frontal area. They attribute the paucity of temperature inversions in the East Australian Current/Tasman Sea fronts and eddies to the front being purely 'barocline': 'Isopycnal motions cannot create intrusions with temperature inversions ... since isopycnals, isotherms, and isohalines are parallel in all cross-sections, and cross only isobars, with no temperature and salinity gradients in such fronts at sloping isopycnal surfaces'. Their comments apply largely to data for the upper hundreds of metres in the west of the Tasman Sea (30-35°S,150-157°E). In the terminology of Federov and Belkin (1984), the opposite case is 'thermoclinic', in which horizontal density gradients are zero because of the mutually compensating gradients of temperature and salinity at horizontal isopycnal surfaces. (This corresponds to the case of water masses of different thermohaline properties meeting on the same density level.) Federoy and Belkin (1984) describe the majority of ocean fronts as occupying an intermediate position between these two extreme cases, According to them, the presence of thermoclinic structure in other fronts allows intensive fine-scale structure and temperature inversions, whereas the fine structure of the central Tasman is that of the stepped type. Their observations are confirmed and extended to deeper levels by the continuous CTD profiles discussed here.

The above situation arises because the thermohaline structure is practically identical on both sides of the Tasman frontal area, differing only in depth (Hamon 1961, 1970; Federov and Belkin 1984). This is not the case in other major oceanic fronts such as the Gulf Stream and Kuroshio. A closed eddy or ring spawned on the Gulf Stream front can be regarded as a 'stranger' water mass since it has very different T-S properties from the water around it (e.g. fig. 3 in Federov and Belkin 1984). The cause of the most unusual Tasman situation has attracted little comment in descriptions of the Tasman Front.

Much of the reason for the similar thermohaline regime can be attributed to the fact that, in one sense, the central to intermediate waters about the front do have a similar origin—the region of the Subtropical Convergence (e.g. Sverdrup et al. 1946). However, it appears that this can not constitute a full explanation in terms of the absence of temperature inversions and perturbations because such phenomena do occur elsewhere for waters with demonstrably this 'same' origin. The only remarks on the subject for the EAC area come from Hamon (1961), who comments that the uniformity of temperature-salinity curves for stations in a particular area is well known and is taken as evidence of mixing along surfaces of constant potential density. Such a method in this case requires large frontal crossflow in the presence of large shear and can not be favoured. It is more applicable to separate T-S regimes on either side of fronts. The East Australian Current does not originate in the Tasman Sea under wind or other influences, which would have provided a simple explanation, nor is it the passage of a wave, as for ripples on a pond (which is a good analogy in some respects to the frontal structure described), but the passage of a water body from the north.

It seems to this author that the causes of the particular thermohaline structure of the Tasman Front merit a good deal more investigation. Another, perhaps more dominant, cause other than waters originating about the STC may be the presence of waters on the low dynamic side of the front that actually come from the high dynamic side of the front.

This structure is shown in Fig. 7. Returns to the north-east from the southern branch along the coast lead to the northern waters south of the Tasman Front acting as a buffer between the warm northern waters of the main front and cooler southern waters. This broad interpretation, if correct, explains the observed thermohaline structure about the Tasman Front in terms of the Tasman Front as a zonal current embedded in weaker flow. There is a deal of evidence from ship, satellite and buoy data to support the surface structure in Fig. 7, but descriptions are left for other analyses since that is moving beyond the scope of the present investigations. In the context of the present analysis, Fig. 7 can be regarded as a partly speculative model that could explain some of the observed thermohaline structure associated with the main Tasman Front.

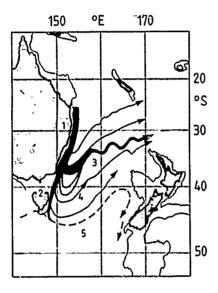


Fig. 7. Proposed model of the Tasman Front in the western Tasman to partly explain the similarity in temperature-salinity regimes north and south of the main Tasman Front (derived from various sources). The climatological patterns of Reid (1986) are similar, as are the patterns of Wyrtki (1960, 1962b). I, Main meridional East Australian Current flow along the Australian coast; 2, EAC continuation to south of Tasmania; 3, EAC branch (Tasman Front) weakening across the Tasman; 4, weaker return flows from south of the main front, fed from the coastal continuation and the southern extension of the first meander and by mesoscale eddies spawned south of the Tasman Front; 5, the Subtropical Convergence.

Central Tasman-Flow of Antarctic Intermediate Water

Wyrtki (1962a) found that the entry of the AAIW from the south into the Tasman Sea was poorly developed and thought that this might be related to the southward flow of the East Australian Current. By comparison, the AAIW east of New Zealand moves to 25°S or farther north, then moves westwards into the Tasman Sea. In the southern Tasman, it does not get much past 40°S. This requires the EAC to have significant influence to at least near the depth of the AAIW minimum of 1000 m in the southern Tasman Sea (discussed by Wyrtki 1962a). The depth of influence of the EAC between Australia and the Lord Howe Rise is being studied by Dr Mulhearn of the Maritime Systems Division (Sydney), Defence Science and Technology Organisation, using Seamap and other data. Initial observations (Mulhearn et al. 1989) are that the depth of influence of the EAC varies between 2000 m (as for Boland and Hamon 1970) and the bottom (well over 4000 m). Mulhearn et al. (1986) measured deep flows on the Tasman Abyssal Plain near Australia near 36°S,151-152°E at a depth of 4750 m that were well correlated to the surface flow of an eddy spawned by the EAC. Further, the geostrophic-current profiles formed between CTD station pairs across fronts associated with the East Australian Current are often monotonically decreasing from the surface to the bottom (deeper than 4500 m) or have no apparent level of no motion above 4000 m (Mulhearn et al. 1989), also indicating that the influence of the EAC in the western Tasman Sea extends deeper than the level of the AAIW.

The EAC meanders from the Sydney area to north of New Zealand, possibly interacting with the Lord Howe Rise and Norfolk Ridge (e.g. Stanton 1981). Tangible evidence of EAC interactions with the bottom may be seen in the form of bottom mixed layers and bottom thermoclines in several CTD profiles on the Lord Howe Rise (Fig. 1) at depths hundreds of metres greater than the core of the AAIW at these locations. Indications are that the influence of the EAC does extend to the depth of the AAIW, at least in areas west of and over the Lord Howe Rise and near the Australian coast. Recent data therefore do support Wyrtki's (1962a) hypothesis of entry from the south being lessened by activity of the EAC, at least in the western Tasman.

For data from only two stations—one near Tasmania and one near New Zealand—Wyrtki (1962b) postulates almost uniform and very weak outflow to the south between Tasmania and New Zealand, reaching to 1200 m and preventing the northward penetration of AAIW. Seamap Nansen data for a 1985 winter cruise from Sydney to south of New Zealand show that surface geostrophic currents away from and south-east of the EAC are about onetwentieth of EAC strength (Hamilton and Boyle 1990) relative to 600 m, implying that if AAIW is to penetrate the Tasman Sea the penetration should occur to the east, away from EAC influence. In the east, however, it is probable that both the shallow topography of the Challenger Plateau (Fig. 1) and the outflow associated with the STC along the western New Zealand coastline (Southland Current; e.g. Heath 1985; see Fig. 2 herein) hinder northward penetration of AAIW, Bottom mixed layers and thermoclines were found on the Challenger Plateau in February 1987 at bottom depths of 530-585 m and in August 1986 at a bottom depth of 850 m, and the depth of the AAIW salinity minimum west of the plateau is 900-1000 m. In crossing the Tasman Front from warm to cooler waters on the line from Sydney to Cape Farewell on the north-west of South Island, New Zealand, the AAIW salinity minimum in the Seamap data becomes colder, deeper and less saline south of 36°S and east of 160°E for 1986 winter CTD data and for Nansen survey TC1 of December 1983 (AAIW salinity of 34.40 against 34.45), which does show northward penetration of AAIW in the east on some occasions. Salinity contours for the core of the AAIW (Heath 1972) show an indication of northward penetration west of and along 160°E to about 43°S, with salinity less than 34.40 (see also Fig. 4c).

Although it does not seem to have been stated explicitly in previous work, the explanation for the location of the entry points of the eastern branch of the AAIW into the Tasman Sea being sited north of 30°S (e.g. Wyrtki 1962a; Johnson 1973) rather than farther south, nearer to New Zealand, is the eastward movement of part of the return flow of the East Australian Current, or, more correctly, of the outflow from the northern Tasman at all levels north of New Zealand. This movement hinders westward penetration of the AAIW from north of New Zealand to north of Norfolk Island and perhaps prevents it completely at these latitudes, at least on some occasions. This assertion is supported by the present analysis and by the surface and subsurface flow patterns of Wyrtki (1962b) and Reid (1986). It is the winter Seamap northern XBT section of Fig. 6e (along B-B, Fig. 1) that shows the strongest evidence of this outflow at depth in terms of subsurface frontal activity at the station sites. The flow of the AAIW inferred by Rochford (1960a) from sparse historical data south of New Caledonia is shown as northwards, which is the flow pattern inferred in the present analysis.

Discussion

Perturbations in temperature and salinity have been identified in the south-western Pacific Ocean at the level of the Antarctic Intermediate Water mass. Traverses of the same cruise track in different years and seasons confirm preferred areas of occurrence for the perturbations, generally in association with topographic relief, and the meeting of currents about these boundaries. Areas of perturbations can be expected to be associated with increased mixing of the AAIW with warmer subtropical water from the north and with other branches

of the AAIW. This is seen by the closure of salinity contours in some perturbation areas (i.e. in areas where salinity rises rapidly). The salinity of the AAIW east of 165°E does not rise gradually from south to north as usually described (e.g. Pickard and Emery 1982), at least not in some areas of the south-western Pacific, but is subject to stronger mixing at different areas of its path than in others.

The location of some of these mixing areas (e.g. those west of Norfolk Ridge, Fig. 1c), coupled with the scant dynamic topography measurements available, indicates two possibilities: (1) that some of the AAIW from the Tasman Basin may be recycled back to the Tasman Sea after it meets more newly formed waters from the east, and/or (2) that some of the AAIW from the east is forced north by outflows from the Coral/Tasman Seas and does not penetrate appreciably into the Tasman/Coral Seas at the approach latitude. Recirculation would prevent a complete renewal of the AAIW in the Tasman/Coral Seas. Reid's (1986) adjusted steric-height map for 1000 dbar (partly shown in in Fig. 4e) shows a system of three anticyclonic gyres in the south-western Pacific, including a localized anticyclonic gyre in the Tasman/Coral Sea, all of which could lead to recycling of some of the AAIW. Johnson (1973) shows a cyclonic gyre for the 27·10 sigma-t surface in the central Tasman, but he was unsure of the feature and present evidence indicates that the contours do need revision here.

Recirculation is possibly the reason for the irregular oxygen content and low oxygen values noted by Wyrtki (1962a) in the central Tasman for 30-40°S, from which he concluded that no clearly developed circulation exists in the central Tasman at the depth of the salinity minimum. Station data gathered since then indicate this is not so in the western Tasman, as discussed earlier, Little evidence is available in the eastern Tasman, Wyrtki (1962b) later discusses the absence of distinctive circulation of AAIW north of 25°S in the Tasman, based on geopotential topography rather than the central Tasman, and this agrees with Reid's (1986) maps. Wyrtki (1962a) thought that the bulk of the AAIW from the east left north of Australia, with only a small part mixing into the Tasman Sea, which can fit either interpretation (1) or interpretation (2) above. The Tasman Sea winter outflow to the northeast described herein would prevent the entry of at least the upper levels of AAIW from the east into the Coral Sea and would force it north. The low oxygen values found by Wyrtki (1962a) are then more likely to be due in part to a recirculation or outflows preventing the area from receiving the full oxygen content of fresh AAIW waters than to lack of distinctive circulation. A review of AAIW circulation in the western Coral Sea is given by Pickard et al. (1977), who concluded that AAIW might enter the area 10-30°S,145-160°E from the south-east and the north-east, passing south of the Solomon Islands after making a wide circuit through the equatorial regions. Evidence for the south-east entry does not appear to be conclusive.

The deep temperature inversions described herein are important not only as interesting natural phenomena but also as pointers to flow paths and mixing areas for AAIW in the south-western Pacific Ocean. By inference, the observations described here coincide well with several circulation features described by Rochford (1960a), Wyrtki (1962a), Johnson (1973) and particularly Reid (1986) at the level of the AAIW, which is a step towards confirming some of their models of flow. Wyrtki's (1962a) broad patterns for core analysis in the Tasman Sea are not altered, can be given more detail, and can be better explained in some areas in terms of the dynamics of flows at intermediate levels. Johnson's (1973) broad flow patterns apparently need enhancement in the Tasman and immediately west and north-west of New Zealand, while those of Reid (1986) generally show very good agreement with the data used in this analysis, except for inflow at 1000 m into the Tasman Sea along 30°S, where Seamap data indicate that outflow seems to occur. Seasonal effects could cause changes not represented in the climatological patterns of Johnson (1973) and Reid (1986).

Summary

- (1) New features (intermediate-depth medium-scale thermohaline structure) of the Antarctic Intermediate Water and its flow patterns in the south-western Pacific have been positively identified and mechanisms found for their occurrence in some areas.
- (2) The patterns of several different models of circulation at the level of the AAIW have been indirectly verified for some areas, with other areas needing revision or further study.
- (3) The East Australian Current system and its outflows appear to have a considerable influence on the flow of the AAIW in the Tasman Sea area, and continuations east and south-east of New Zealand also have a marked effect.
- (4) The peculiarities of the temperature-salinity regime of the Tasman Front apparently explain the lack of temperature inversions and perturbations there, but the origin of the thermohaline structure itself needs to be investigated further.

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OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA REPORT FOR SOUTH WEST PACIFIC CRUISES IN THE SEAMAP SERIES. PART 1. SUMMER SURVEY DATA 1984 TO 1987

L.J. Hamilton and J.A. Boyle

SUMMARY(U)

Six oceanographic surveys have been made in the south west Pacific Ocean on HMAS Cook from January 1984 to September 1987 as part of an investigation of physical and acoustical oceanographic parameters known as project SEAMAP. This report presents summer survey data for bathymetry, sea surface temperature, wind speed, sea state and swell, and from expendable bathy-thermograph (XBT) drops, and CTD and Nansen stations. Underwav data are mostly presented as four-hourly discrete values on maps of ship track, forming a representative data set rather than a detailed analysis. (The summer survey tracks were also traversed in oceanographic winter; the winter data are presented in a separate report.)

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents oceanographic data for the south Pacific Ocean collected during a series of three summer surveys on HMAS Cook by the then Royal Australian Navy Research Laboratory (RANRL), as part of an investigation known as Project SEAMAP. This organisation became part of Maritime Systems Division in 1987. Data collected during the corresponding winter surveys are reported in a separate publication (Hamilton and Boyle, 1989). Project SEAMAP surveys are made along major shipping routes, and are planned to encompass the seas about Australia (figure 1). The principal aim of SEAMAP is to investigate geophysical and oceanographic factors influencing sonar performance. Acoustic properties of the water column are measured along the same track in both winter and summer to obtain the seasonal extremes.

The South Pacific surveys were conducted along two major routes, designated A and B (figure 1). These routes were covered on several cruises, with route B summer being SEAMAPS 1 and 5, and route A summer being SEAMAP 3. (Route A winter was covered in one cruise, SEAMAP 6, and route B winter covered in two cruises, SEAMAP 2 and SEAMAP 4). The actual summer and winter cruise tracks followed are shown in figures 2 and 3 with the identifying cruise name and cruise number (eg SEAMAP 1 and RANRL 1/84). Oceanographic station positions, occupied in both summer and winter, are shown in figure 4. Only the Pacific Ocean surveys in figure 1 have been undertaken to date.

Detailed analyses are not made in this memorandum, but pointers are given to some of the main features of interest in the data. In addition, major ocean current features are identified when appropriate. Data for the three surveys given in this report (SEAMAP 1, SEAMAP 3, and SEAMAP 5) are discussed in separate sections, each independent of the other sections. These three sections are preceded by general sections on the data types described, and CTD (Conductivity-Temperature-Depth profiler) data processing.

The CTD salinity data for surveys SEAMAP 3 and SEAMAP 5 are not well calibrated, and should be used for profile shapes, rather than for absolute salinity values. For the surveys the CTD was used principally as a velocimeter, with sound-speed obtained from an independent sensor also attached to the CTD.

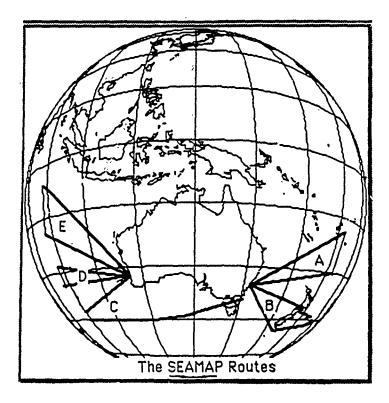


Figure 1. Planned survey routes for Project SEAMAP. Each route to be traversed in both summer and winter. Only the Pacific Ocean surveys have been conducted to date

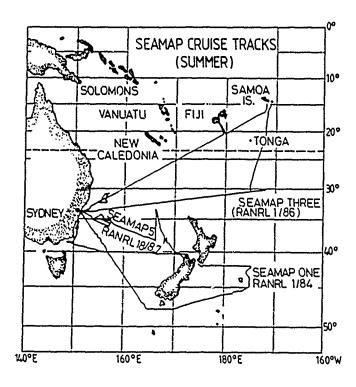


Figure 2. Actual summer routes for Project SEAMAP in the south west Pacific Ocean for 1984 to 1987

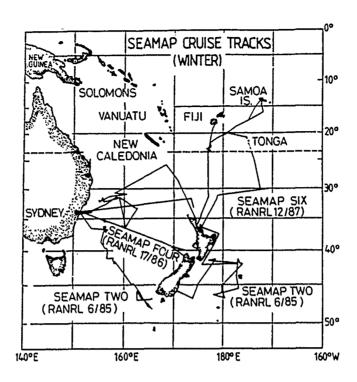


Figure 3. Actual winter routes for Project SEAMAP in the south west Pacific Ocean for 1985 to 1987

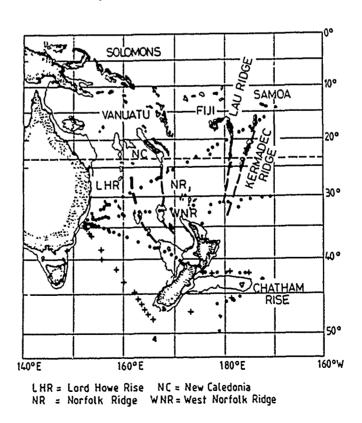


Figure 4. Oceanographic station positions for Project SEAMAP summer and winter surveys in the south west Pacific Ocean for 1984 to 1987. The 1000 m depth contour is also shown.

(+ are Nansen stations, . are CTD stations; thick dashed lines are ridges and rises)

SEAMAP DATA TYPES AND DATA FORMAT

The types of oceanographic data presented in this report, and brief reasons for measuring them are as follows:

- (a) Sea state, swell height, and wind vectors are plotted along ship track from four-hourly observations. [These are indicative of surface roughness and acoustic reflection losses at the air-sea interface.] Table 1 (on page 5) shows the sea conditions associated with the sea state values. The sea state and swell observations were made visually by HMAS Cook's bridge watchkeepers.
- (b) Surface Temperature and Salinity. Sea surface temperature (SST) values are plotted along ship track from four-hourly observations taken from a hull mounted sensor. Surface salinity samples are also shown. [Surface measurements can show the positions of surface fronts:]
- (c) Bathymetry. Cross-sections along ship track are constructed from hourly observations [Topography affects bottom bounce acoustic propagation and paths of currents.]
- (d) Subsurface parameters. Cross-sections are constructed from expendable bathy-thermograph (XBT), Nansen station and Conductivity-Temperature-Depth (CTD) profiler data. [Related to surface duct sound speed profiles and propagation.]
- (e) Nansen station temperature, salinity and depth data are given as listings (and plots) at measured and interpolated depths. [Gives sound-speed profiles and components of geostrophic current.]
- (f) VCTOD (Velocity of sound, Conductivity, Temperature, Oxygen, Depth) profiler values are given as listings and plots. [Provides continuous sound-speed profiles.]

The discrete values given herein represent a subset of the available data. Continuous observations were also made of some of these and a range of variables which were automatically recorded by HMAS COOK's Hewlett Packard HP1000 data logger. The parameters logged, with sensor type, resolution, and data rate, are given in Appendix I (page 145). Any requests for copies of the logged data should be sent to the Australian Oceanographic Data Centre, C/- Hydrographic Office, 161 Walker Street, North Sydney, NSW 2060, Australia.

Acoustic bottom bounce propagation experiments, sea noise and volume reverberation measurements, bottom coring, and seismic profiling were also undertaken during the surveys. These will be reported separately by other authors. Appendix II (page 1'7) lists reports in these categories available as of May 1989.

TABLE 1. BEAUFORT SCALE WITH CORRESPONDING SEA STATE CODES

-Reaufort Scale with Corresponding Sea State Codes

Γ	Code		•	<u> </u> -	-	-	<u> -</u>	-		•		~	•	•
WMO Cule	Term and height of waves, in feet		Calin, glassy, 0	Rippled, n-1	Smooth, 1-2	Blight, 2:4	Moderale, 4-8	ieh.		Very rough.			Very high.	Phenomenal, over 43
Estimating wind append	Effects observed on land	Calm; stucke elses vertically.	Smoke drift indicates wind direction;	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; vance	Leaves, small twigs in constant mo-	Dust, leaves, and loose paper raised up; small branches move.	Small trees in lost begin to sway.	Larger branches of frees in motion; whistling heard it wires.	Whole tree in motion; relatance felt in walking against wind.	Twigs and small branches broken off trees; progress generally impaded.	Blight structural damage occurs; slate blown from roots.	Beldom esperienced on land; trees broken or uprooted; considerable structural demage occurs.		Very rarely especialised on land; usually accompanied by widespread damage.
Estimating	Effects observed at sen	Bea like mirror.	Rippies with appearance of scales; no foem creets.	Brail wavelets; crests of glassy ap-	Large wavelets; creats begin to break; scattered whitecape.	Small waves, becoming longer numer-	Moderate waves, taking longer form;	Larger waves forming; whitecaps everywhere; more apray.	Bea heaps up, white foam from break- ing waves begins to be blown in streaks.	Moderately high waven of granter fengil; edges of oracle brein to bring into spin official foam is blown in well-marked streaks.	High waves; sea begins to roll; dense stroaks of foam; apray may reduce wisbillty.	Very bigh warve with overhanging credis; sea takes white appearance as foam is blown in very dense afteras; rolling is heavy and visibility reduced.	Exceptionally bigh waves; sin o vered with white foam patches; wishilly will more reduced.	Air filled with foam; era completaly white with driving spray; visibility greatly reduced.
υ, 8,	Weather Bureau term		Light		Gentle	Moderate	Frah		Btrong	9.0	•	¥ hote		Huricane
	Beaman's term	Calm	Light air	Light	Gentle breese	Moderate	Fresh	Ricong	Moderale	Fresh galo	Btrong	Whole Cal e	Rtorm	Hurricane
1	km per haur	under 1	<u>=</u>	=	13-18	30-3	2	9-8	I V	62-74	15-86	- 102 - 102	111-201	134-149 130-166 184-201 184-201 184-201
Wind speed	metera per second		1	1.6-3.3	3, 4-5, 4			10,8-13,8	13. 6-17. 1	17. 2-20.7	20.8-34.	7. 5. 2. X	8. 5-12. 6	8.09.14.00 1.09.60.14.00 1.09.60.14.00 1.09.00 1.00.00
Wind	mph	under 1	?	7	-13	13-18	7	E-52	32-38		2-7-	3 3	4- 72	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	knote	under 1	?	1	e	9-11	17-21	n-u	2 2	9 2	- - -	3	3	22-25-26-26-26-26-26-26-26-26-26-26-26-26-26-
á	fort number	0		2	0	-	s;	ارد ا	7	-	٥	1	=	222222
	State State	0	\$	-	~	-	-	,	٥	-	.	>	<u>e</u>	======

Note: Since January 1, 1956, weather map symbols have been based upon wind speed in knots, at diverknot intervals, rather than upon Beaufor' number.

V 8/8 completely overcast 0/8 no clouds

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BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO OCEANOGRAPHY OF THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC

In general it is the conditions in the upper hundreds of metres which are of most importance to the SEAMAP project, since this is where parameters vary most rapidly. The oceanography of seas to the east of New Zealand is not well known, and much of Tasman Sea behaviour has yet to be clarified. For example, it is generally believed that the East Australian Current flows in a general west to east direction (after leaving the Australian coastline) as the Tasman Front, but only a handful of surveys have attempted to follow this front. The interaction of the front with the Lord Howe Rise has only recently been investigated in any detail. Seasonal behaviour of currents and convergences are virtually unknown in many areas of the South Pacific Ocean.

The general positions of currents and convergences are shown diagramatically in figure 5(a) on page 7, and figure 5(b) on page 8. Convergences are regions where two currents meet (or converge), the two currents flowing in directions that cause surface waters to pile up and sink between them. Divergences are regions where waters from two currents move away from each other, with water upwelling between them to preserve continuity of volume. (Both convergences and divergences can occur for currents flowing in the same direction, or opposite directions, depending on orientation in the hemisphere. For example, see Pickard and Emery, 1982.)

The following descriptions of currents shown in figure 5 are constructed from various sources, including Heath (1985) (New Zealand waters), Wyrtki (1960) (general), Henin and others (1984) (New Caledonia), Nilsson and Cresswell (1981). Although some currents are described as well known permanent features of the circulation eg those east and north of New Zealand, not enough surveys have been made to define more than broad tendencies of flows in most parts of the Pacific.

The East Australian Current (EAC) originates in the northern and western Coral Sea where waters piled up by the South-east Trade Winds are constrained to flow southward by the land barriers of New Guinea and Australia. The broad and diffuse Trade Drift sets through Fiji and Vanuatu into the Coral Sea. From April to December the drift splits to flow west-north-west of the Solomons, and into the Coral Sea. From January to March the monsoon allows equatorial water masses to enter from north and north-east between the Solomons and Vanuatu. The Trade Drift is displaced to the south, then being mainly south of the Fiji Islands. The southern boundary of the Trade Drift is subject to considerable fluctuation, and normally corresponds to the position of the Tropical Convergence. From June the current shifts northwards, reaching its most northern position in September, with flow south of Fiji small and weak, and a possible flow reversal south of New Caledonia.

The East Australian Current generally heads seawards near 33 to 34 S to form the meandering Tasman Front. Mesoscale warm core eddies may be spawned south of the front by these meanders, with lives of 6 to 12 months. A component of the current sometimes flows along the east coast of Tasmania, flooding eastern Bass Strait in the process. Waters generally move west to east through Bass Strait into the Tasman Sea under the influence of the prevailing wind systems. The high salinity waters originating in Bass Strait may be found as salinity and temperature inversions throughout the Tasman Sea, and are often transported east by eddies (eg Scott 1981), and on the Tasman Front, as well as northwards along the Australian continental slope, at depths up to 600 m.

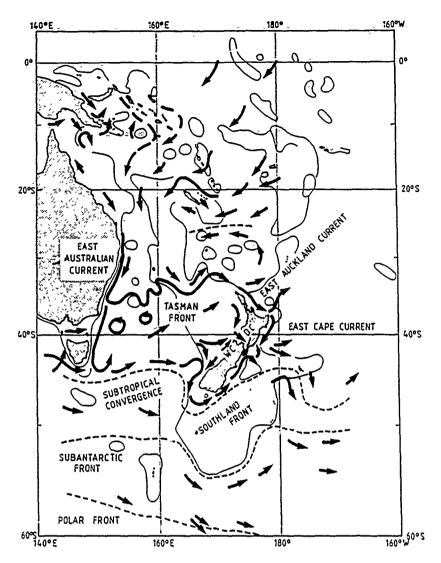


Figure 5(a). General circulation and position of fronts in the south-west Pacific Ocean for summer. (After several sources, especially Heath, 1985 and Wyrtki, 1960).

(DC = D'\ \cdot \text{rville Current, WC} = Westland Current). The depth contour shown is for 1000 fathoms

The eastward flow of the EAC is influenced by the shallower topography of the Lord Howe Rise, often looping north along the rise, and Norfolk Ridge. The Tasman Front can be traced to at least 160 E but its path then is not well defined. Warren (1970) postulates it as a zonal jet needed to connect the western boundary current off the eastern coast of Australia to the flow east of New Zealand.

South of Australia and New Zealand the broad, deep eastward flowing West Wind Drift (or Antarctic Circumpolar Current) forms the only current running completely round the globe. The northern boundary of eastward flow marks the Subtropical Convergence at about 43 S. The Antarctic Polar Frontal Zone occurs at about 50 S. Waters south of this zone cool and sink to as far north as the Subtropical Convergence, forming several water masses, including Antarctic Intermediate Water. The Subtropical Convergence is at its most northerly from April to October (winter). East of South Island New Zealand the convergence is situated along the coastline, passing through the Snares Depression, along the continental shelf of eastern South Island, and through the Mernoo Saddle. Along the coast it is also known as the Southland Front (and Southland Current). East of the Chatham Rise the convergence generally projects southwards. Much of the flow east of New Zealand is constrained by the shallow topography of the Chatham Rise.

Flow out of the Tasman Sea north of New Zealand gives rise to the East Auckland Current (figure 5(b)) flowing south along the eastern coast of the north island. The current branches near East Cape, returning north, and also contributes to the East Cape Current, a warm saline flow. Water passes eastwards through Foveaux Strait (south of South Island) from along the southern flank of the Challenger Plateau. Flow occurs to the south along the continental slope of the south-west coast of the south island (the Southland Current). The Southland current appears related to the Subtropical Convergence. Waters of the D'Urville, Westland, and East Cape Currents mix in Cook Strait, exiting eastwards around Cape Palliser.

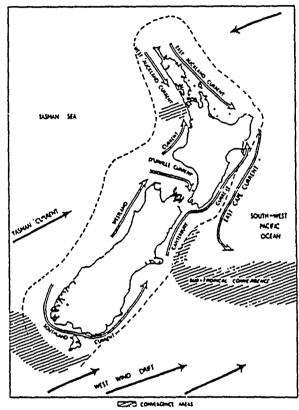


Figure 5(b). Coastal current patterns derived from drift card tracks around New Zealand (Brodie, 1960)

Henin, Guillerm, and Chabert (1984) describe flow around New Caledonia in terms of two wind regimes. During the trade winds (nearly all year round) flow is to the north west, with a south-east component along the northern end of the southern part of New Caledonia. For periods about July-August a westwind regime may cause flow to the south-east on both sides of the southern regions of New Caledonia, with variable flow.

Throughout the eastern part of the south-west Pacific the circulation patterns are little known. Reid (1986) derived general circulation patterns for the South Pacific using an extremely sparse station network, which east of New Zealand very generally show west to east flow, with an unclosed meander centred at 42°S, 165°W. Surface flow to the east of New Zealand in the area east of Chatham Rise is generally to the south-east. Eastward flow at these latitudes constitutes the southern part of an ocean basin scale gyre which flows anti-clockwise around the Pacific. The East Australian Current, described earlier, forms the western boundary current of this circulation. A useful bibliography of the physical oceanography of the Tasman and Coral Seas is given by Stanton (1975).

DATA PROCESSING FOR NANSEN AND CTD DATA

Nansen station data and processing

Nansen station data were taken using the standard procedures outlined in Publication 607 (US Naval Oceanographic Office, 1970). The bow thruster and active rudder on HMAS Cook were used to keep the wire on the hydrology winch near vertical. Oxygen samples were analysed using the Winkler method (Major and others, 1972). Salinity samples were analysed for conductivity ratio using an Autolab Inductive Salinometer Mk III model.

Derived quantities such as salinity and sound-speed were calculated using the algorithms shown in Table 2. Reversing thermometer temperatures were calibrated and pressure corrected using desktop computer programs (Hamilton, 1982) which are corrected versions of May (1969). Dynamic heights and geostrophic currents were calculated using computer programs in Hamilton (1982), which are also corrected and updated versions of May (1969).

TABLE 2. REFERENCES TO ALGORITHMS USED TO PROCESS NANSEN STATION DATA

(DSRT = Deep Sea Reversing Thermometer)

CALCULATION	REFERENCE			
DSRT Temperature Correction	SVERDRUP (1947)			
DSRT Reversal Depth	WUST (1933)			
Conductivity to Salinity	LEWIS (1980)			
Depth to pressure	SAUNDERS (1981)			
Density - One Atmosphere	MILLERO and POISSON (1981)			
- High Pressure	MILLERO, CHEN, BRADSHAW			
	and SCHLEICHER (1980)			
Potential Temperature	BRYDEN (1973)			
Sound Speed	WILSON (1960)			

VCTOD calibration

The VCTOD [(Velocity of sound, Conductivity, Temperature, Oxygen, Depth (actually pressure)] profiler is a Plessey model 9041. Sensor precisions and resolutions are given in Table 3. Oxygen was not measured with the VCTOD.

TABLE 3. VCTOD SENSOR CHARACTERISTICS

Sensor	Range	Time Constant (s)	Resolution	Precision	Logged Precision	Manuf. Calibs (Info only)
Conductivity	10 to 60	0.015	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.03
[C]	mmho/cm		2.24	0.005	0.01	0.02
Temperature	-2 to 35	0.312	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.02
[T]	deg.C		0.101.70	0.04% 70		0.100 FC
Depth	0 to 6000 m	0.02	0.1% FS	0.04% FS	. 1 m	0.1% FS
[D]			(= 6 m)	(= 2.4 m)		
Sound Speed	1400 to 1600	0.0001	Unknown	0.05	0.05	0.15
[V]	m/s					<u> </u>

(The data rate is 1.66 Hz) (FS = Full Scale)

Absolute accuracy of the calibrated quantities, quoted as one standard error about the estimate, is as follows:

Pressure	6.3 dbar
Temperature	0.015°C (to 0.01°C for pressures over 4000 dbar)
Conductivity	0.04 mmho/cm (in upper waters) To 0.01 at depth (subject to shift)
Sound Speed	0.18 m/s.

Data are calibrated only from reversing thermometer and Niskin bottle measurements made at sea, no laboratory calibration facilities being available. Reversing thermometers and Niskin bottles were mounted in a rosette sampler, with sensors being less than 1 m below the bottles. For SEAMAP 5 a single Nansen bottle was triggered above the VCTOD, no rosette sampler being available, and the instrument being used as a velocimeter.

Because of an unexpected shift in the calibration of the conductivity signal from station to station, salinity calibration is often poor in terms of absolute value, and also varies between some stations. This means that the salinity data are not suitable for inclusion in oceanographic data bases, and not suitable for most dynamic calculations. The reason for the shift in conductivity calibration is not known.

The original cruise for which calibrations were established showed no shifts, and the conductivity sensor is an inductive type, which is not expected to either drift or shift. Calibration remained the same between some sets of stations, but varied at other times from station to station.

Because of the higher gradients in upper waters, it is expected that (without conductivity shifts) calibrations are more accurate at depth, to 0.01 units of temperature (degrees Centigrade), conductivity (mmho/cm), and salinity (PSU), and worsening to over 0.03 units towards the surface. The bulk of calibration data is biased to deeper values (4000 to 5000 m) which removes some bias caused at the top end, since calibration curves for the sensors are linear except for pressure. The calibrations were established from data combined from SEAMAP and other cruises (Hamilton, 1986).

The conductivity calibration from the inductive sensor takes the form of a linear correction curve having the same slope for all stations and with an offset term. The shifts in calibration change the value of the constant term, but not the slope. Ignoring a non-linear effect introduced in the calculation of salinity by the shifts means that the salinity profiles given herein have the right shape, but are displaced from their true absolute values by some additive constant. The constant in many cases is not well determined because only a few Niskin bottle samples were taken for each station. The samples were intended to act as checkpoints on an established calibration, rather than be used as calibration points.

The data for salinity and derived quantities dependent on salinity therefore cannot always be used for accurate calculations of differences between station pairs, or to calculate absolute values of derived quantities without uncertainty. Use of the data should be largely descriptive. Some sets of stations did show a consistent offset from the original linear calibration curve, reducing the errors in forming difference values between stations. These sets of stations could be used with a reasonable degree of confidence to establish geostrophic current profiles, for example, and are listed later for each survey.

It must be stressed that the salinity data are of poor quality for this type of instrument, and should be used only with extreme circumspection. Temperature, pressure, and sound speed accuracies are equal to or better than sample bottle measurements. The shapes of salinity profiles are expected to be correct, but shifted from true absolute values, in some cases by gross amounts. The few sample salinities for each cast have been used to match the data to absolute values. Sample bottle temperature/salinity pairs were checked against the down cast for consistency with the up cast. This approach is quite useful for stations not occupied in frontal regions. Since the function of the SEAMAP ocean station measurements was to obtain sound-speed profiles, the loss of quality salinity data did not affect the primary aims of the project, the VCTOD simply being used as a velocimeter.

VCTOD data processing methods

Derived quantities were calculated using the algorithms given in Fofonoff and Millard (1983). Data processing was performed using computer programs written by Dr N. White of CSIRO Marine Laboratories, Hobart. Mismatch in sensor time constants is allowed for by an exponential recursive filter, as described in Millard (1982). The data were obtained during the down casts, with only monotonically increasing pressure values being used.

The monotonically increasing pressure values were pre-smoothed using a two point centred running average to remove some of the steps caused by the low sampling rate. This introduces a non-linearity which is offset to some extent by averaging the pre-smoothed, lagged parameters over 10 dbar intervals before calculation of derived parameters.

For all stations the processing left few density inversions in the 10 dbar averages. Salinity profiles still contain spurious spikes, particularly at the base of the mixed layer. Spikes are caused in the calculated salinity values (by mismatch in the temperature and conductivity sensor time constants) at temperature inversions, subsurface mixed layers, and steps in temperature and/or conductivity. In most cases no attempt has been made to remove these spikes. They drastically alter the upper part of the temperature-salinity curve in many instances from its true shape, (eg see stations 27 and 28 for SEAMAP 3, where bogus spikes are seen at the base of the surface mixed layer). Deeper than the mixed layer, spikes are a useful indicator of real changes, eg temperature inversions, accompanied by real salinity changes, which are exaggerated in the spikes.

VCTOD data format

The VCTOD data are given in the form of plots and listings of parameters with pressure. A listing of the Niskin/Nansen sample bottle values for each station is given after the VCTOD data listings. The plots are drawn from averages of parameters over 10 dbar pressure intervals. Listings show 10 dbar averages spaced at selected intervals, with the 10 dbar pressure interval centred around the given pressure value.

From left to right the values in the listings (eg see page 54) are pressure, depth, temperature, salinity, sigma-t, anomaly of specific volume, geopotential anomaly, sound speed, potential temperature, number of observations in the 10 dbar interval, and standard deviation of temperature, then standard deviation of conductivity values for the 10 dbar interval.

THE SUMMER SURVEY DATA ARE PRESENTED ON FOLLOWING PAGES IN TWO PARTS.

PART A PRESENTS SUMMER DATA FOR ROUTE A OF FIGURE 1 (SEE PAGE 2)

ROUTE A WAS COVERED BY SURVEY SEAMAP 3 IN FEBRUARY - MARCH 1986

PART B PRESENTS SUMMER DATA FOR ROUTE B OF FIGURE 1 (SEE PAGE 2)

ROUTE B WAS COVERED BY TWO SURVEYS :-

SURVEY SEAMAP 1 IN JANUARY TO FEBRUARY 1984

SURVEY SEAMAP 5 IN FEBRUARY 1987

PART A - SUMMER SURVEY FOR SEAMAP SOUTH PACIFIC ROUTE A

Data for SEAMAP survey three (RANRL 1/86) - route A - summer

Part A presents data for a cruise made in south hemispheric summer (January to March 1986) from Sydney to Auckland, Apia (Western Samoa), and return to Sydney (figure 6). Acoustical and geophysical data for the cruise are given in other sources (see Appendix II). The cruise, designated as RANRL 1/86 (and SEAMAP 3), was the third of the SEAMAP series of cruises made on the naval oceanographic research vessel HMAS COOK. Data for the winter counterpart of this cruise, designated as RANRL 12/87 (and SEAMAP 6) will be given in a following report (Hamilton and Boyle, 1989).

Surface parameters

Sea state, swell height, and wind vectors

Four-hourly observations made by bridge watchkeepers are shown in figures 7 and 8. Table 1 shows the sea conditions associated with the sea state values. Generally sea states of 3 and less were encountered for the cruise, (the exception being sea state 4 on the return leg north of Sydney), associated with winds under 20 kn and swell height less than 1.5 m. This corresponds to smooth and slight to moderate conditions.

Surface temperature and salinity

Sea Surface Temperature (SST)

SST is shown in figure 9 as discrete values taken at four-hourly intervals from the continuous record of a hullmounted sensor. Highest temperatures (above 29°C) are seen to the north, increasing fairly regularly with decreasing latitude. Contours are shown in figure 10. Lower temperatures (below 23°C) are seen on the transit east from Sydney at 158 and 161°E (south-east and south-west of Lord Howe Island), and about 170°E (north west of New Zealand). Lowest temperatures are seen northeast of New Zealand. The sections of cruise track into New Zealand fall in the area of the Royal Meteorological Centre (RMC) Wellington SST Charts. Three RMC analyses for 10, 17, 24 February show quite different SST patterns, making analysis difficult (figure 11). Three colour coded images from CSIRO Aspendale for waters off Sydney are shown for 29 January, 18 March, and 25 March 1986 (figure 12). The images show the warmer waters and fronts of the East Australian Current system.

Sea Surface Salinity

Sea surface salinity samples were not taken on this cruise.

Text Continued on page 27

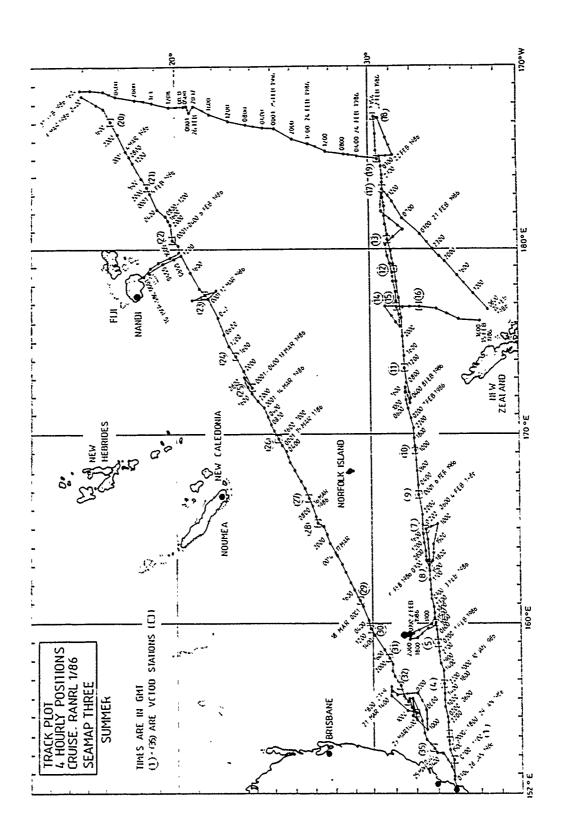


Figure 6. Track plot and oceanographic station positions for SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) summer survey on route A in the south west Pacific Ocean, 27 January 1986 to 25 March 1986

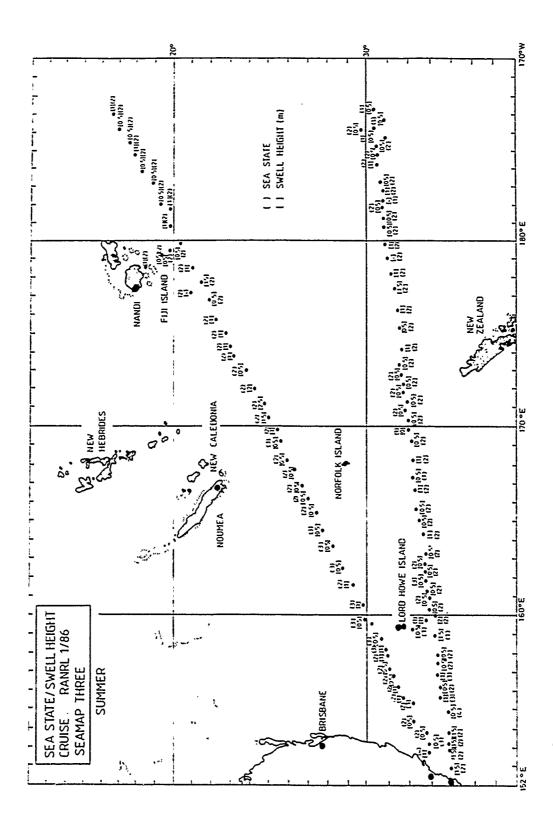


Figure 7. Sea state and swell height for SEAMAP route A in summer 1986 on survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86)

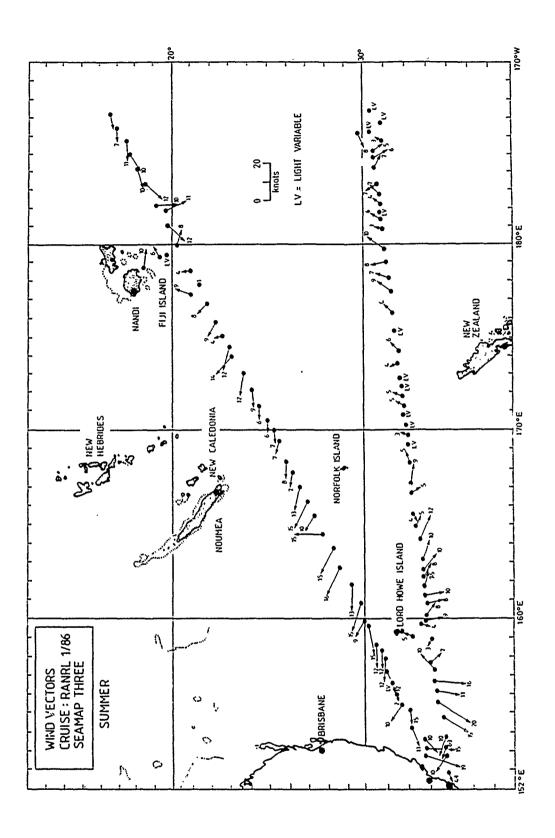


Figure 8. Wind vectors for SEAMAP route A in summer 1986 on survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86)

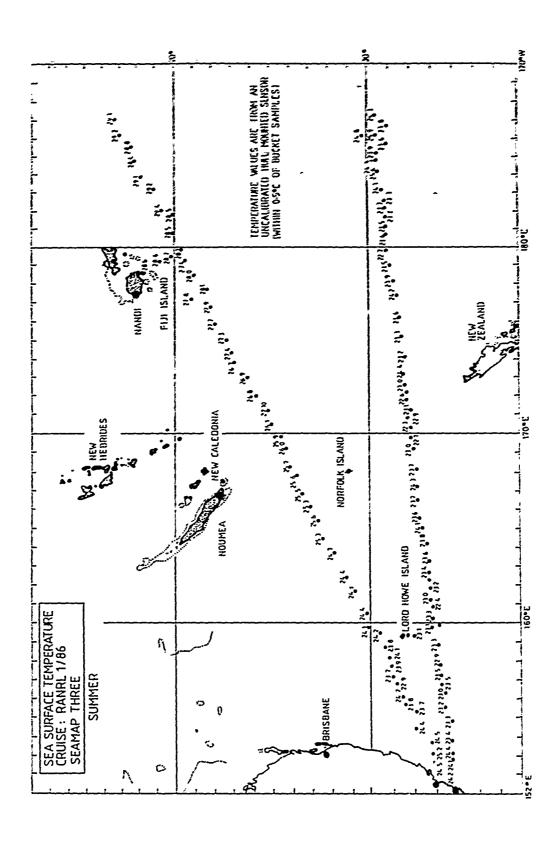


Figure 9. Sea surface temperature values for SEAMAP route A in summer 1986 on survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86)

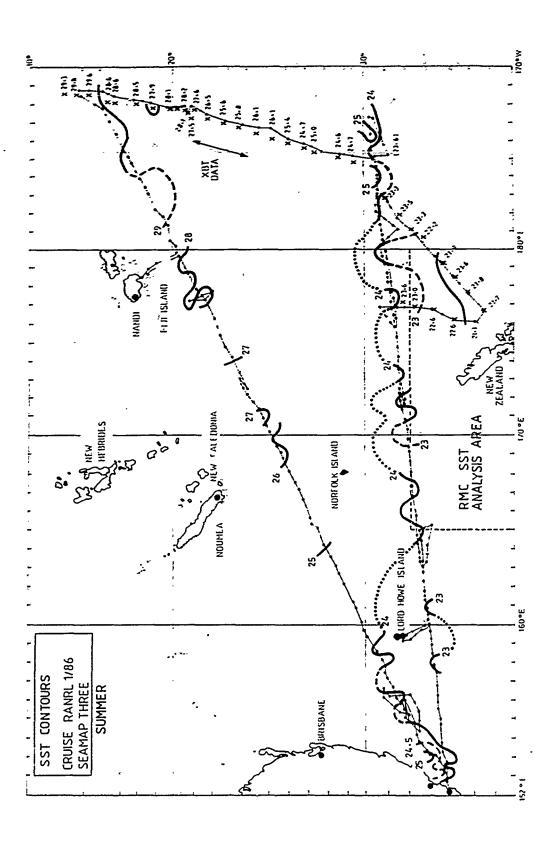


Figure 10. Sea surface temperature contours for SEAMAP route A in summer 1986 on survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86)

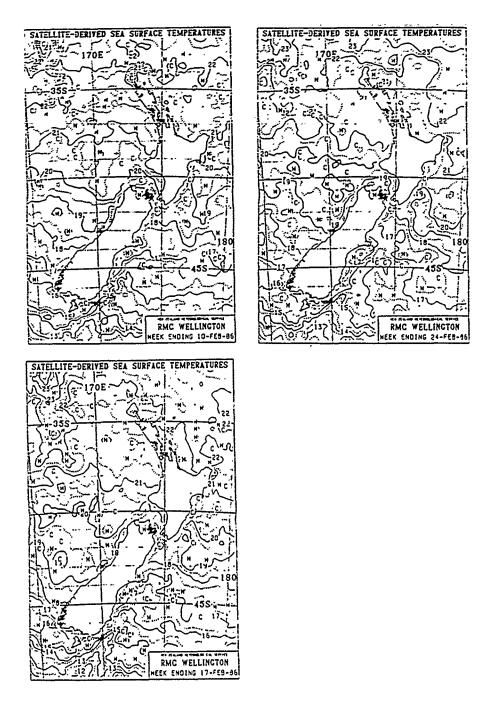


Figure 11. Sea surface temperature contours derived by Royal Meteorological Centre
Wellington, New Zealand from satellite data for 10, 17, 24th February 1986
coinciding with sections of SEAMAP 3 summer survey (RANRL 1/86) route A

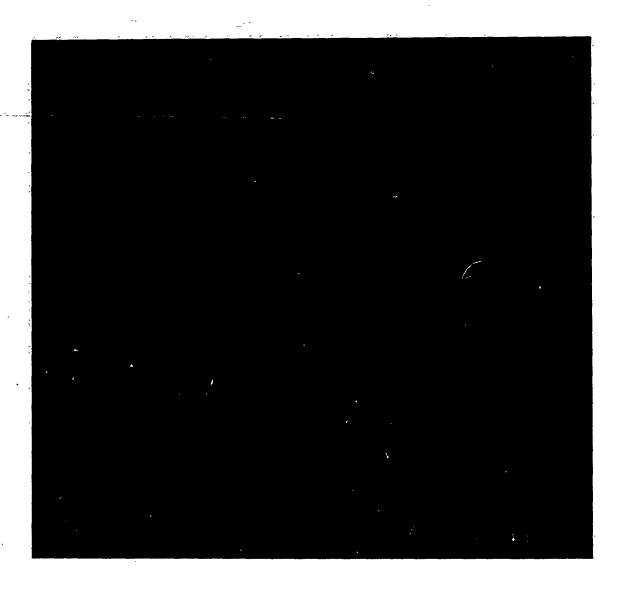


Figure 12(a). Sea surface temperature false colour satellite imagery from CSIRO Division of Atmospheric Research, Aspendale Victoria for 29 January, 1986 coinciding with sections of SEAMAP 3 summer survey (RANRL 1/86) route A

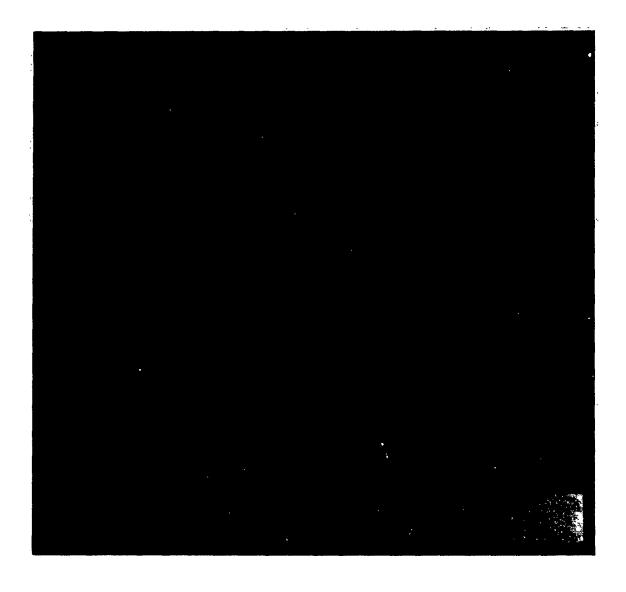


Figure 12(b). Sea surface temperature false colour satellite imagery from CSIRO Division of Atmospheric Research, Aspendale Victoria for 18 March,1986 coinciding with sections of SEAMAP 3 summer survey (RANRL 1/86) route A



Figure 12(c). Sea surface temperature false colour satellite imagery from CSIRO Division of Atmospheric Research, Aspendale Victoria for 25 March 1986 coinciding with sections of SEAMAP 3 summer survey (RANRL 1/86) route A

Bathymetry (figures 14, 23) (Also see figures 17, 26)

The sections are drawn from hourly observations from either the centre beam of the Stabilised Narrow Beam Echo Sounding System (SNBESS) or a Precision Depth Recorder (PDR). In cases where depth was not available, eg when depth was lost because of rough sea conditions, depth is taken from GEBCO chart 5.10 (General Bathymetric Charts of the Oceans published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Ottawa, Canada). GEBCO values are marked with a G. Features such as seamounts are named where possible but since the bathymetry is self explanatory no further descriptions will be made. The sections are smoothed interpretations showing major features, not detailed bathymetric data.

Temperature and salinity cross sections

XBT Temperature cross sections

Sydney to VCTOD station 18 (figures 13 and 19)

Three warm core eddies or meanders of the EAC are crossed from Sydney to 160°E with the third being the strongest feature, and more intense on the western side. A fourth broader and weaker warm core feature is crossed from 163 to 168°E. Other warm core features occur about 173°E and 178°30'E. XBTs are widely spaced over most of the section. Deeper isotherms tend to become elevated from west to east, indicating a general weakening of flow along the section, compared to the deeper penetration of the East Australian Current system.

Station 14 to Auckland/Auckland to station 17 (figure 18)

Figure 18 shows a north-south section from station 14 to northwest of Auckland, and the return to the main SEAMAP route from northwest of Auckland to station 17. The surface current component is to the east at station 16, with coldest subsurface waters at XBT 68 (south of station 16). Flow direction is to the west south of XBT 68 according to the slope of isotherms, which is contrary to the summer flow direction shown in this area by Heath (1985) (his figure 10), for 9 years of summer stations. The overall surface circulation pattern is difficult to infer from this data, and will be discussed later in the section on geostrophic currents. Note that the section from XBT 71 to station 19 can be combined with the next section to form a cross-section from northwest of Auckland to Samoa.

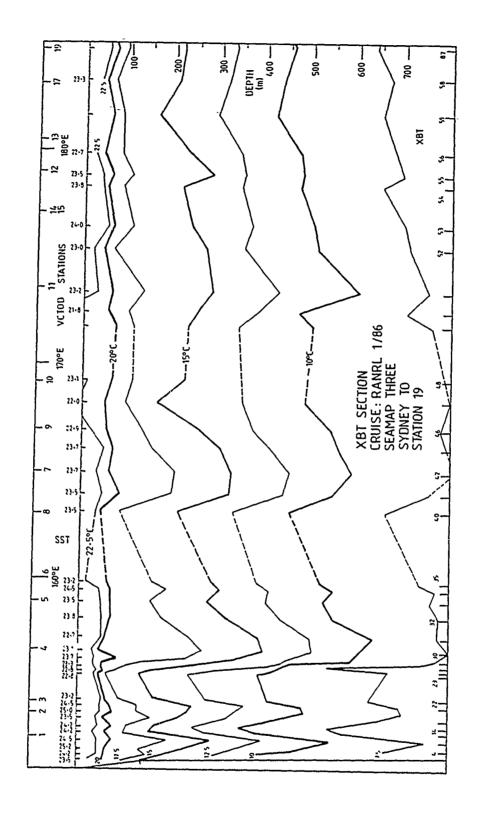


Figure 13. XBT temperature section from Sydney to station 19 (30°30'S, 175°W) for 28 January to 22 February 1986. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A. (See figure 19 for a continuation of this section to station 18)

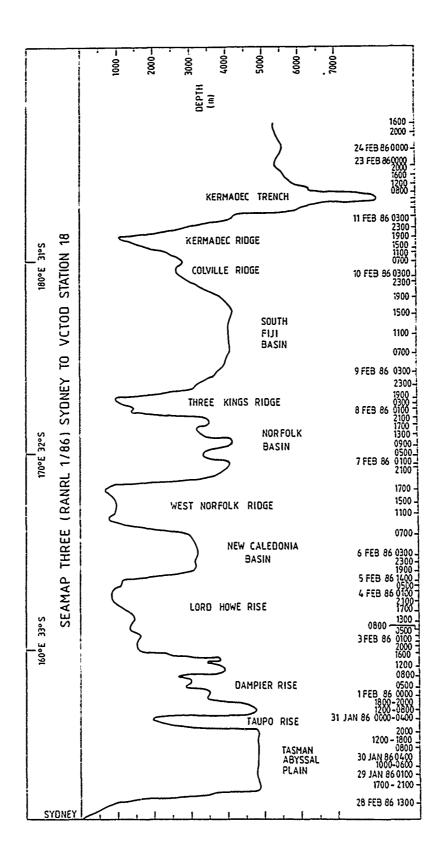


Figure 14. Bathymetry from Sydney to station 18. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A

Station 19 to Samoa (figure 19)

Isotherms above 300 m are depressed from 28°S to 14°S, and below 300 m become elevated, indicating a west to east surface current component of flow, and an east to west subsurface current component respectively. From 30 to 28°S waters appear to have a west to east current component. A dip in subsurface isotherms about XBTs. 90 and 91 occurs between two seamounts, the Osbourn seamount being located between XBTs 91 and 92.

Samoa to Sydney (figures 20, 21, 22)

Isotherms at temperatures lower than 15°C become depressed from north to south until the uplift caused by a cold feature between the two warm core eddies or meanders situated at XBT 209 and XBT 166. Above this temperature isotherms become elevated from north to south as more temperate surface waters are encountered. Warm 36. surface waters are seen to the west of Norfolk Ridge between stations 27 and 28, but with no deep subsurface expression. However isotherms below 300 m begin to deepen, with a pronounced dip in the 7.5°C isotherm from 700 to 800 m at station 28. This feature is confirmed in the VCTOD temperature section of figure 24. The salinity section (figure 25) indicates that at 800 m and deeper it may be related to the meeting of a cooler, lower salinity branch of Antarctic Intermediate Water (AAIW) from the east meeting warmer, higher salinity western AAIW waters of the Tasman Sea. The subsurface dip in isotherms occurs east of the Lord Howe Rise and parallel with a channel of 1500 to 2000 m depth through the rise, the channel sloping from north-west to south-east. The feature could be interpreted as the effects of the channeling of a deep flow from the west through the rise, which then loops south along the rise and which is skewed in the vertical from north to south. Warm waters occur at station 31 between Dampier Ridge and Lord Howe Rise. The East Australian Current is crossed from 155°E into the coast. Subsurface isotherms south of Fiji indicate eastward flow to below 200 m, with deeper flow then to the west.

VCTOD temperature and salinity sections

Sydney to Station 19 (figures 15, 16, 17)

The broader scale temperature section to 2000 m shows that the warm feature west of the Lord Howe Rise penetrates to at least 1900 m. The salinity is not well calibrated but also shows this feature and a second west of the Norfolk Ridge. Highest salinity occurs as a subsurface maximum at 100 to 200 m from 150 to 170°E, then at the surface. The surface area from stations 11 to 19 is the formation area for the waters of the salinity maximum (Subtropical Lower Water, Wyrtki (1962)). Lowest salinities for the section occur in the minimum of the Antarctic Intermediate Waters (AAIW) at 1000 m. The minimum has different values on either side of the Lord Howe Rise, indicating separate branches of the AAIW. Wyrtki (1962) describes AAIW as entering the Tasman Sea from the south between Tasmania and New Zealand, and from the

north between Fiji and New Zealand. The latter inflow comes from a strong northward flow of AAIW around Chatham Rise, with one branch entering the Tasman, and a second branch flowing north-westward between New Caledonia and New Hebrides (Vanuatu). The Niskin bottle salinities of less than 34.40 PSU in the eastern branch, and 34.45 PSU north of 40°S in the western branch agree with Wyrtki's salinity figures.

The salinity minimum is noticably deeper and colder between the Colville Ridge and the Kermadec Islands (VCTOD sites 12 and 13). A lower salinity value would indicate a more southern origin than surrounding waters, but the value is higher. Marked salinity and temperature perturbations occur about the salinity minimum for stations 9 to 11, 14/15, and 17. These allow investigations of AAIW flow and mixing which will be discussed in a separate report (Hamilton, 1990).

From Sydney to 166°E, deep temperature and salinity sections (figure 17) show Antarctic Bottom Water (AABW) at the foot of the Australian continental slope and west of the Taupo Seamount. A local salinity maximum occurs along the 3000 m level (of Atlantic origin eg Wyrtki, 1962).

Samoa to Sydney (figures 24, 25, 26)

Two branches of the AAIW are seen in the salinity section as minima of different values. The branch from the east has a higher salinity and occurs at lesser depths in the north than the AAIW seen in the section from Sydney to station 19. Several local minima occur at station 22, perhaps evidence of splitting of the flow into several paths by the broken topography of the upper Lau Ridge, or meeting and mixing of different water masses. Station 20 also shows marked temperature and salinity perturbations about the Antarctic Intermediate salinity minimum. The upper salinity maximum occurs as a subsurface feature at about 200 m, except near station 28 where the maximum occurs close to the surface in conjunction with the warmer waters west of the Norfolk Ridge. Stations 27 and 28 show further perturbations about the salinity minimum. These can be explained by current interactions, but will not be discussed in detail in this report, although more details are given when discussing VCTOD profiles (page 47). Deep sections from Sydney to the Lord Howe Rise (figure 26) show the upper salinity maximum at the surface at station 34, associated with the warm surface waters of the East Australian Current. A local maximum is seen at about 3000 m. Cold Antarctic Bottom Water is situated near the foot of the Australian continental slope.

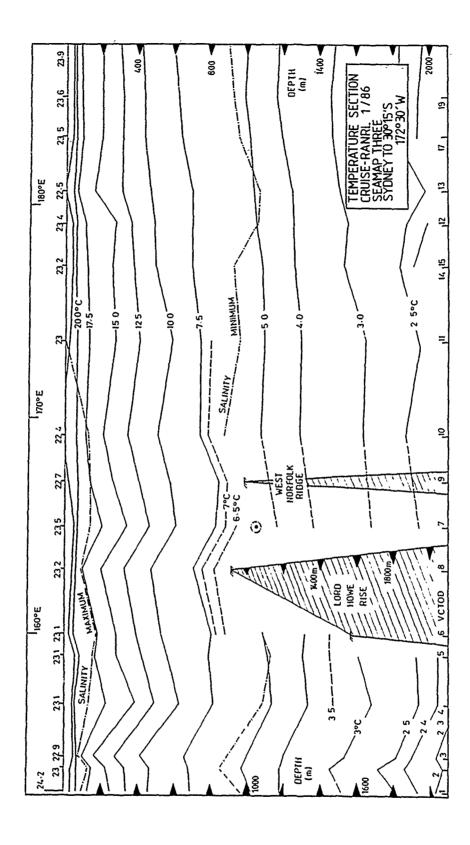


Figure 15. VCTOD temperature section to 2000 m from Sydney to station 18 (30°15'S, 172°30'W) for 28 January to 23 February 1986. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A

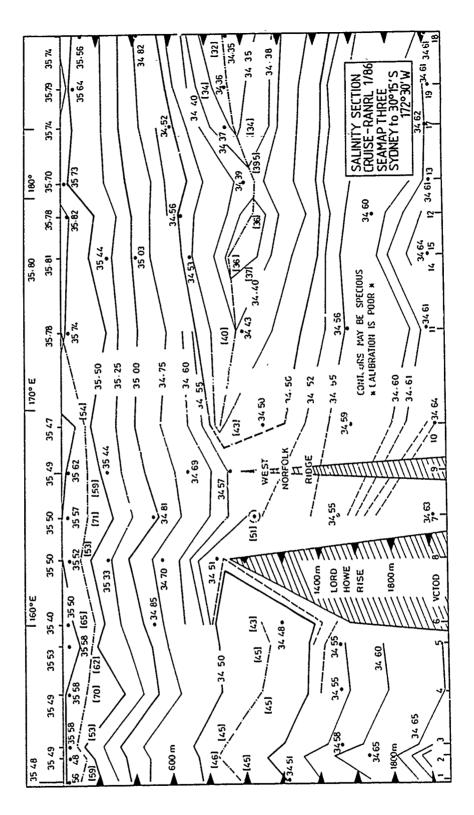


Figure 16. VCTOD salinity section to 2000 m from Sydney to station 18 (30°15'S, 172°30'W) for 28 January to 23 February 1986. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A. (The points . 34.55 are Niskin bottle rosette mounted samples. Salinity calibration is not very good in terms of modern instrumentation. Contours are for downcast values. The Niskin sample values shown are for upcasts). [] show the AAIW salinity minimum values

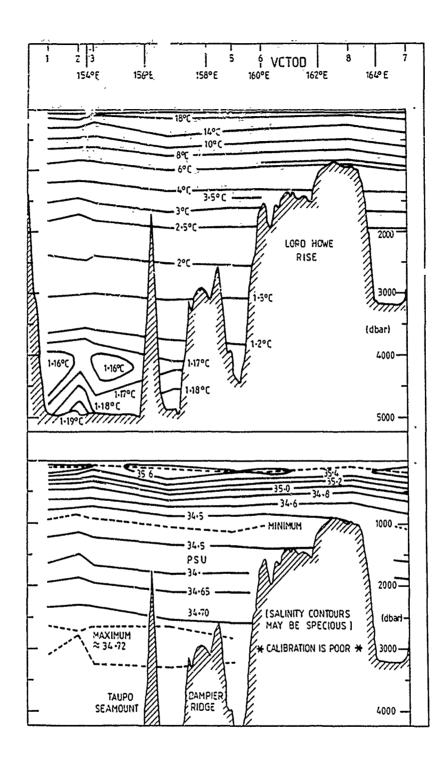


Figure 17. Deep VCTOD temperature and salinity sections from Sydney to east of Lord Howe Rise for 28 January to 4 February 1986. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A. (See figure 26 for the inbound leg.)

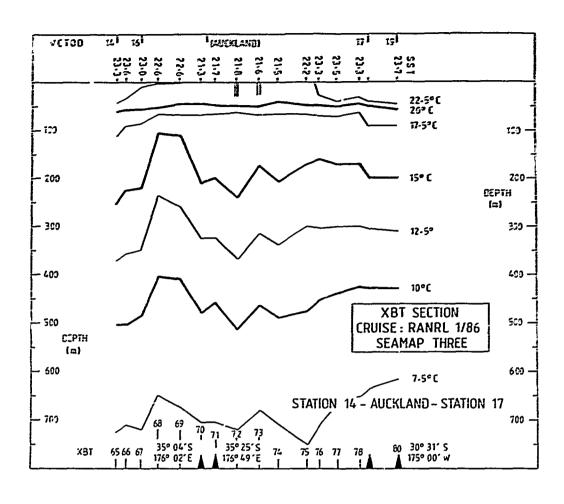


Figure 18. XBT temperature sections from Auckland to the SEAMAP route A for summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86). From 13 to 22 February 1986

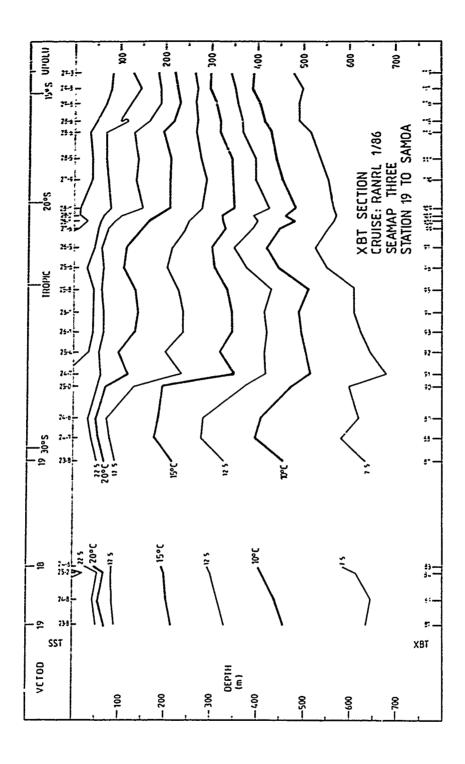
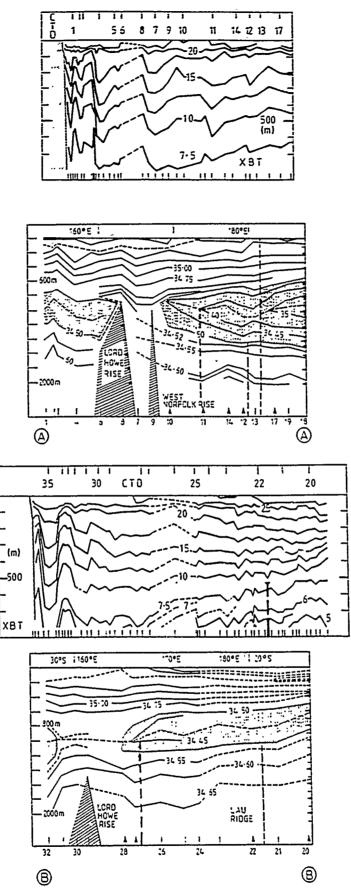


Figure 19. XBT temperature section from station 19 (30°30'S, 175°W) to Samoa for summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A. From 23 to 27 February 1986. (This completes a section from north-east of Auckland to Samoa started in figure 18)



Figures 13, 16, 20 to 21, 25 in reduced format. This figure grouping shows two branches of Antarctic Intermediate Water about the Lord Howe Rise. Thick dashed vertical lines are ridges.

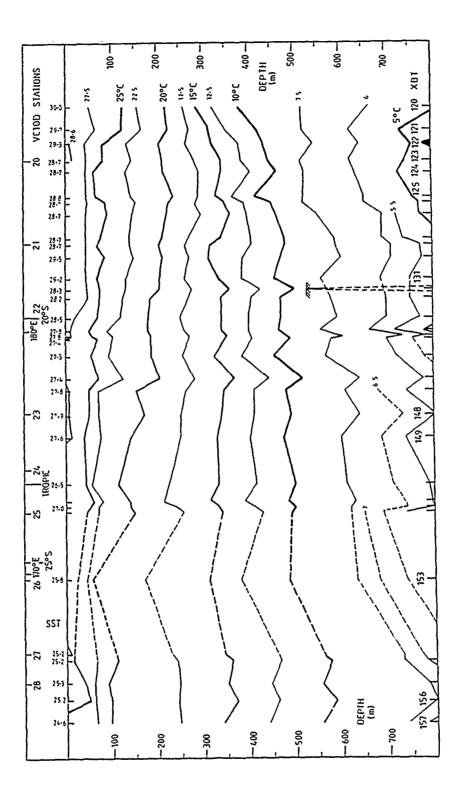


Figure 20. XBT temperature section from Samoa to station 28 along SEAMAP route A for summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86). From 3 to 15 March 1986. (See figure 23 for bathymetry section)

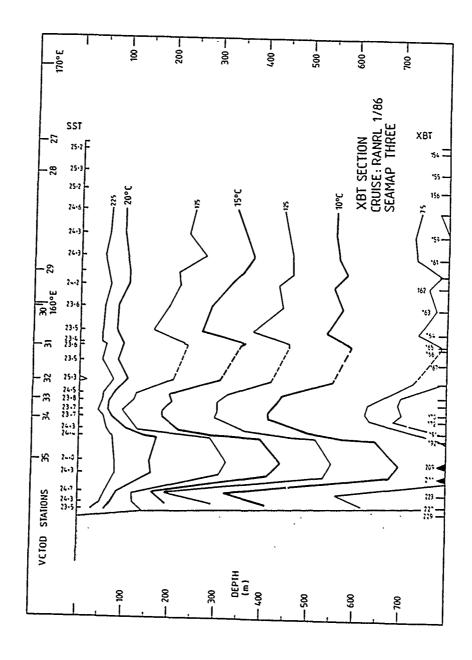


Figure 21. XBT temperature section from station 26 to Sydney along SEAMAP route A for summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86). From 15 to 25 March 1986. (See figure 23 for bathymetry section)

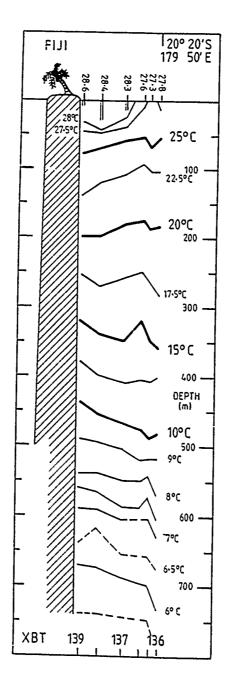


Figure 22. XBT temperature section from SEAMAP route A to Fiji (20°20'S, 179°50'E) on 10 March 1986. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A

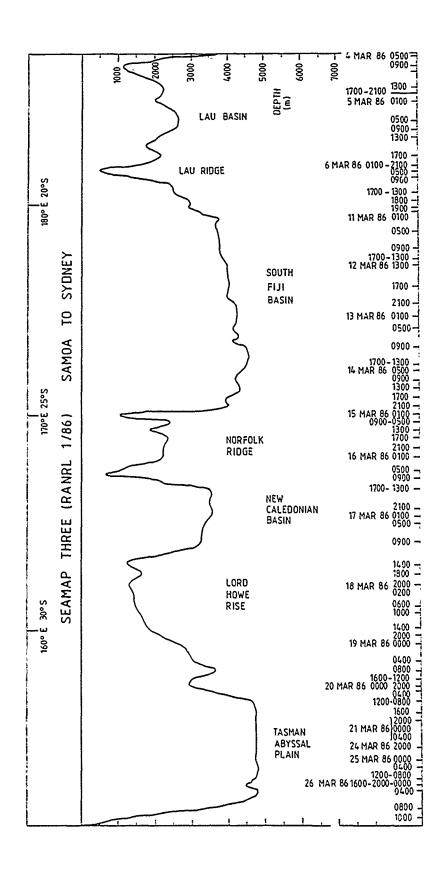


Figure 23. Bathymetry from Samoa to Sydney. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A

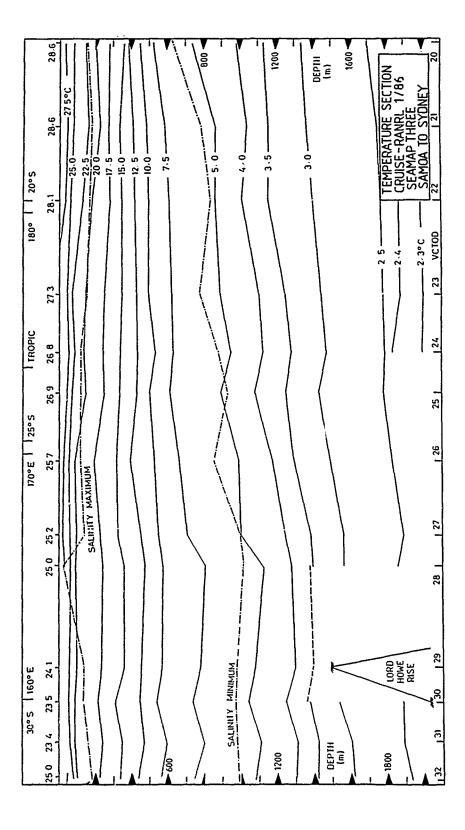


Figure 24. VCTOD temperature section to 2000 m from Samoa to Sydney for 3 to 25 March 1986. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A

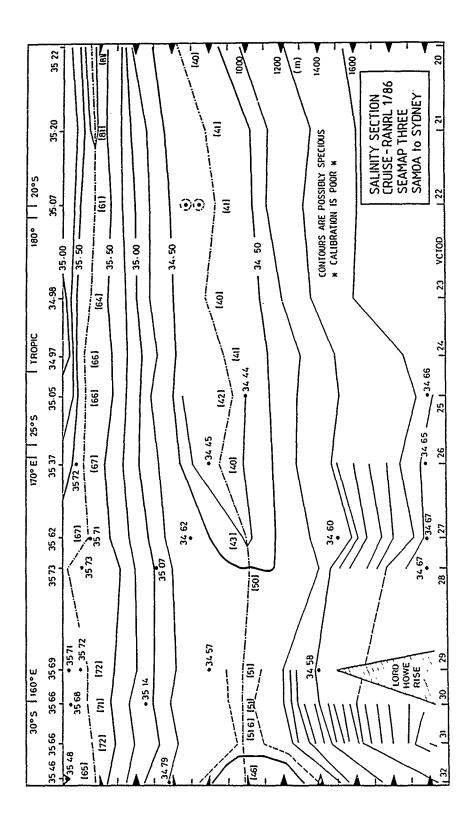


Figure 25. VCTOD salinity section to 2000 m from Samoa to Sydney for 3 to 25 March 1986. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A. The points . 34.57 are Niskin bottle rosette mounted samples. Salinity calibration is not very good in terms of modern instrumentation. Contours are for downcast values. The Niskin samples shown are for upcasts). [] show AAIW minimum salinity values

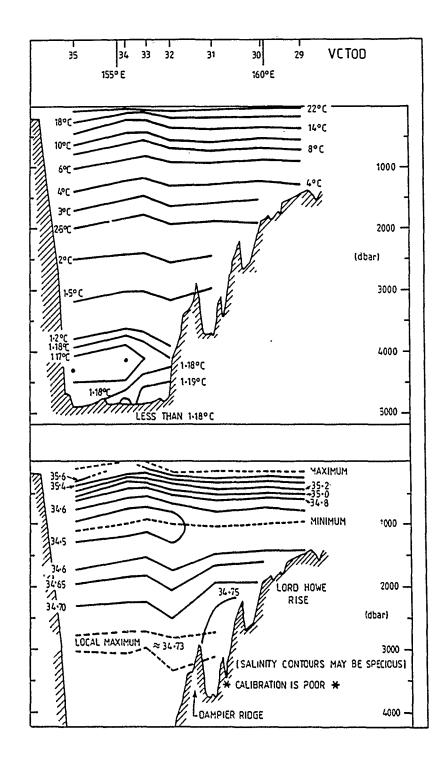


Figure 26. Deep VCTOD temperature and salinity sections from Lord Howe Rise (20°20'S, 161°15 E) to Sydney for 18 to 25 March 1986. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A. (See figure 17 for the outward leg.)

Nansen station data listings and profiles

Nansen stations were not occupied on this cruise.

VCTOD station data listings and profiles

Thirty-five CTD stations were occupied nominally to 2000 m, with stations to over 4500 m near the Australian coast, at the sites shown in figure 6. A rosette sampler was used to obtain four Niskin bottle samples for each of the first thirty-two stations, but Niskin salinity values for stations 20 to 24 were rejected. No calibration data are available for stations 33 to 35, but checks can be made against the temperature-salinity polynomials given for this area by Pearce (1981).

Accuracy of salinity values for individual stations on this cruise are expected to range from 0.01, at best, to 0.03 salinity units, or worse. Differences between pairs of stations could therefore be higher than 0.06 salinity units. Sets of stations appearing to have the same conductivity calibration are:

3, 4	5, 6	13, 14	15, 17, 18, 19
20 to 23	25 to 31	33 to 35	

Listings and profiles are given after page 53. Tables of Niskin/rosette sampler values for the upcasts are given after the station listings (pages 76 to 78). Temperature and salinity cross-sections have been discussed earlier. Plots of the profiles highlight other structures eg the salinity profile for station 10 sited east of the West Norfolk Ridge, shows a perturbation towards lower salinities at the salinity minimum of the AAIW at 850 m. This may be associated with advection of cooler southern waters by the lower eastern side of the warm waters (see figures 13, 15, 16) situated just to the west of the West Norfolk Ridge, with both ridge and current acting as a westward barrier to the flow of this branch of the AAIW.

Stations 1 to 19 (Sydney to north-east of New Zealand)

The depth of the sound speed maximum in upper waters ranged from 10 to 40 m in the East Australian Current area from the coast out to 160°E. There was no surface duct over the remainder of the section, except for ducts of 20 to 30 m at stations 12 to 15. Nearly all surface ducts occurred when temperature mixed layers occurred, with summer surface heating preventing formation of a subsurface sound speed maximum elsewhere.

Bass Strait water is seen as temperature and salinity reversals in several of the sta ions eg at 400 m in station 2 (page 55) and 350 m in station 7 (page 59), and deeper temperature inversions also occur. Station 9 shows temperature inversions at 650 m, between 800 and 850 m, mixed or near mixed layers between 770 to 790 m, and about 850 m. These features may indicate interactions with the West Norfolk Ridge, flow associated with the ridge, or the meeting of deeper currents about the ridge. Station 10 also exhibits a temperatures inversion at about 800 m, and profile irregularities from 650 to 900 m. This coincides with

an 'intrusion' of some part of the eastern branch of the AAIW salinity minimum (figure 25), and indicates a mixing area for this branch with waters from the west. The AAIW salinity minimum of this branch has several local minima in station 11 from 1100 to 1300 m, indicating it arrives there in an irregular manner. Station 12 has an inversion at 250 m (temperature approximately 15.4°C). Stations 14 and 15 (same site) show perturbations in salinity at the AAIW minimum, as does station 17. Deeper inversions associated with the flow of the AAIW are discussed in Hamilton (1990).

Station 20 to 35 (Samoa to Sydney)

Sonic layer duct depths in the East Australian Current area range from 10 to 40 m from the Australian coast to 157°E. Station 28 showed a sonic layer duct depth of 40 m in the warmer waters west of Norfolk Ridge. Duct thicknesses were zero elsewhere except where temperature mixed layers occurred at stations 21 and 24. Station 20 shows a cooler, lower salinity reversal about 150 m in the core of the salinity maximum. These are possibly other components of the maximum or waters from a different source area. Station 22 has a salinity reversal situated about 720 m which appears as a higher salinity component in the AAIW minimum. This has been mentioned earlier as possible evidence of the Lau Ridge splitting flow of the AAIW into several paths. Station 20 shows marked perturbations at the level of the AAIW.

Station 23 shows a lower salinity component in the upper salinity maximum at 200 m. Stations 27 and 28 show perturbations in the AAIW salinity minimum. Stations 29 and 30 show temperature inversions at 370 m, and 280 m respectively, station 30 having another at 460 m. Station 31 has an inversion at 410 m. The salinity minimum of the AAIW profile for stations 30 onwards becomes smoother and rounded in the salinity profile. Station 34 has a large temperature inversion at 210 m.

The above perturbations are seen in an examination of the temperature profiles. Not all inversions are listed. In terms of water mass movements, many stations show evidence of complex interactions. The deeper inversions are discussed in Hamilton (1990).

Currents

Geostrophic current profiles between selected station pairs are shown in figure 27. The profiles in the East Australian Current area are often monotonically decreasing to over 4000 m, with no apparent level of no motion above this depth.

Surface currents calculated from the VCTOD data and inferred from the XBT temperature sections, and SST data, are shown in figure 28. Because of the poor salinity calibration, the current values are subject to error, but general features can be described. Highest current values are seen for the East Australian Current off Sydney. The XBT sections (figures 13 and 21) show several meanders so that the apparent geostrophic currents calculated can be in error, because of averaging of northward and southward currents. Figure 13 shows that stations 2 and 3 are

located on the eastern side of a meander, and can be expected to give a reasonable current value. The calculated value is half a knot to the north relative to the 2000 dbar level. SST isotherms (figure 10) also show recirculation to the north.

The highest current value is 1 kn south relative to 2000 dbar between stations 32 and 33. The XBT section (figure 21) also shows 'southward' flow, and shows the stations to be reasonably spaced with respect to flow structure. Southward flow between stations 8 and 7 can be related to the westward side of a warm feature in the XBT section (figure 13). Northward flow between stations 12 and 13 can be related to the eastward side of a meander of some sort seen in the XBT section (figure 13). This direction generally agrees with that expected from the rather broad patterns of SST isotherms in this area (figure 10).

Additional data

Figure 29 shows tracks of vessels deploying XBT in the CSIRO merchant ship programme for January to March 1986. The XBT are very widely spaced. The New Zealand vessel Kaharoa occupied CTD stations to 500 m between 33 to 36°S, 165 to 172°E from 7 to 29 March. Mechanical bathy-thermograph profiles were taken from 33 to 30°S, 168°E and at other locations (Bailey, 1986 - Fisheries Management Division NZ).

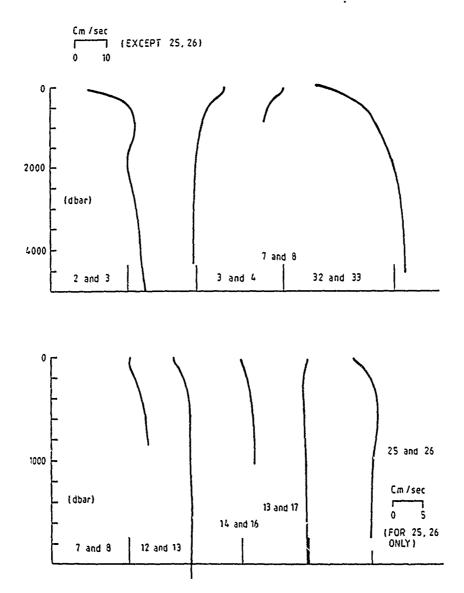


Figure 27. Geostrophic current profiles between selected station pairs for SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A summer. Subject to error because of a poor salinity calibration

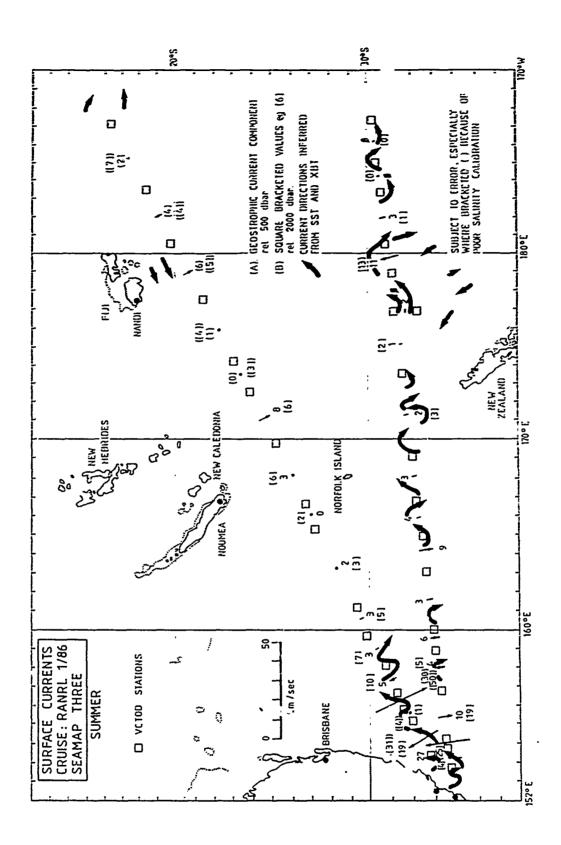


Figure 28. Surface current directions inferred from VCTOD, XBT, and sea surface temperature data. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A

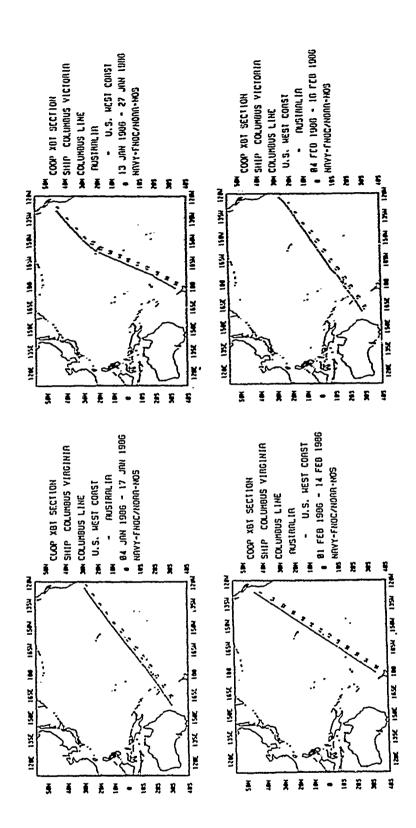


Figure 29(a). Tracks of vessels in the CSIRO merchant ship XBT programme in the south west Pacific Ocean for January to March 1986. Coinciding with the period of summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A

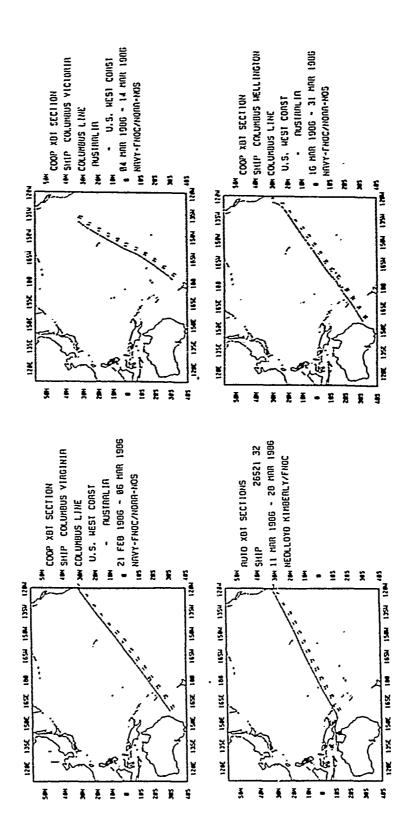


Figure 29(b). Tracks of vessels in the CSIRO merchant ship XBT programme in the south west Pacific Ocean for January to March 1986. Coinciding with the period of summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A

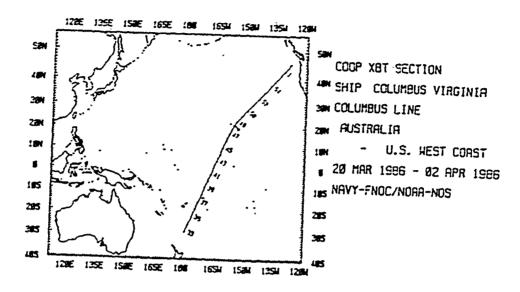


Figure 29(c). Tracks of vessels in the CSIRO merchant ship XBT programme in the south west Pacific Ocean for January to March 1986. Coinciding with the period of summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A

TABLES OF VCTOD DATA FOR 35 STATIONS OCCUPIED ON SUMMER SURVEY SEAMAP 3 (RANKL 1/86) ARE GIVEN ON FOLLOWING PAGES.

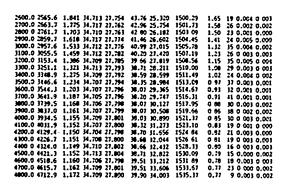
DATA ARÉ FOR DOWNCASTS. PROFILES ARE GIVEN TO 2000 m, AND ALSO TO 5000 m FOR DEEPER STATIONS. LARGE SPURIOUS SPIKES OCCUR IN SALINITY AND TEMPERATURE - SALINITY PROFILES, ESPECIALLY NEAR THE SURFACE.

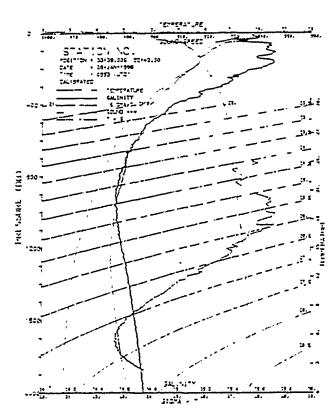
SEE FIGURE 6 (PAGE 15) FOR A CHART OF STATION POSITIONS.

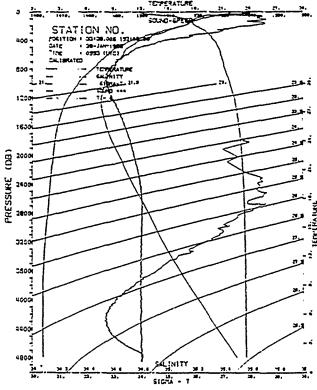
CALIBRATION DATA ARE GIVEN ON PAGES 76 TO 78.

90P	: HORS COOK - Plesory
STATION MARKET	: 1 (THEOLON THE CHUISE)
SOUTH HOTHER	: 1 (THOUGH THE YEAR)
DATE	: 28-244-1986 (DAY MURBER 28)
STONE TIME	: 0553 CMT = 2
CPUTSE	: CXCL 96
POSITION	: 33:19.0CS 152:42,00E
CAST DEPTH	: 4704 PETRES

PRES	S DEFIN	:27	SAL	SIG O. T	SVA	G.A.	Sound	POC.THE	P
0 1	0.0	24.207	15.46	23,947	395 04	0.000	1513.33	24.21	2 0,000 0,003
10.				23.962			1533.35	24.29	16 0.008 0.008
20.	19.9	23.953	35.510	24.049	396.12	0.785	1532.84	23.95	15 0.110 0.092
30.1				24.009			1532.69	23.82	17 0.058 0.127
40.0				24.366			1529.32	22.57	17 0.368 0.322
50.0				24,726		1.878	1526.23	21.34	13 0.620 0.509
60 (25.183		2.179	1523.64	20.10	16 0.118 0.100
70.0				25.294		2.454	1522.82 1521.93	19.81	13 0.004 0.077
90.0				25.475		2.977	1520.77	19.45 18.99	9 0.124 0.124
100.0				25.544		3.225	1520.17	18.69	13 0.059 0.039
120.0	119.1			25.699		3,702	1519,19	18.22	20 0.076 0.061
140.0				25.015		4.159	1517.01	17.41	19 0.052 0.038
160.0	150.0	17,460	35.660	25.911	213.36	4.592	1517.67	17.43	17 0.027 0.029
180.0	178.6	17.235	35.612	25.926	212.30	5.019	1517.23	17.21	19 0,003 0.106
200 0				26.002		5.437	1515.74	16.64	21 0.109 0.136
220 0				26.106		5.840	1513.57	15 85	16 0.077 0.074
240.0				26.180		6.226	1511.06	15.24	20 0.146 0.107
260.3				26,307		6.595	1510.36	14.63	20 0,040 0.031
200.0				35.300		6.944	1509.25	14.10	20 0.041 0.050
300.0 320.0				26.445		7.202 7.61C	1507.78	13.67	22 0.050 0.062 22 0.095 0.093
340.0				26.576		7.927	1505.66 1504.31	12.97	22 0.010 0.016
360.0				26,504		8.233	1503.77	12.22	21 0.062 0.094
380.0				26.627		8.537	1501.00	11.61	19 0.075 0.093
400.0				26.679		8.831	1500.15	11.04	20 0.057 0.056
420.0				26,723		9.115	1496.98	10.61	23 0.063 0.056
440.0	436.4	10.404	34.833	26.752	137.91	9.393	1496,42	10.35	25 0.035 0.033
460.0				26.777		9.667	1497.64	10.05	29 0.046 0.052
400.0				26.790		9.936	1496.70	9.73	26 0.061 0.009
500 0				26.826			1495.67	9.35	21 0.035 9.0%
550.0	545.4			26.873			1494,31	8.76	23 0.033 0.039
600 0				26.895			1493.75	8.41	20 0.040 0.047
700.0 500.0				26,985			1491.35	7.36 6.58	20 0.039 0.035
900.0	792.8 891.7			27.152			1489.96	5.72	21 0.030 0.020 25 0.031 0.031
1000.0			34,461			15.865	1497.01		18 0.013 0.012
	1009.3		34.475			16.764	1406.26		22 0.019 0.014
	1186.0		14,496			17.582	1485,57		24 0.012 0.009
	1286.7			27,457		18.328	1485.60		13 0.006 0.004
1400.0	1385.4	3.244	14.552	27.505	67.01	19.023	1486.02	3.14	24 0.006 0.005
1500.0			34.573		63.59		1486.79		18 0,005 0,006
1600.0			34.592		€0.10		1487.52		16 0,000 0,005
1700.0			34,614			20.062	1400.51		20 0,006 0,004
1800.0			34.633		\$4.50		1409.65		21 0.003 0.000
	1879.0		14.648			21,900	1490.94		17 0.005 0.003
2000.0			34.657		51.58		1492.22		19 0.000 0.000
2100.0		2.240	14.685		50.14		1493.52 1494.60		20 0.002 0.000 24 0.000 0.004
2300.0		2.058			46.81		1496.14		18 0,003 0,002
2400.0		1.990			45,62		1497.52		30 0.005 0.000
2500.0		1.907			44.50		1496.90		29 0.004 0.002



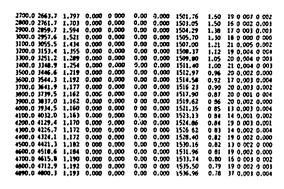


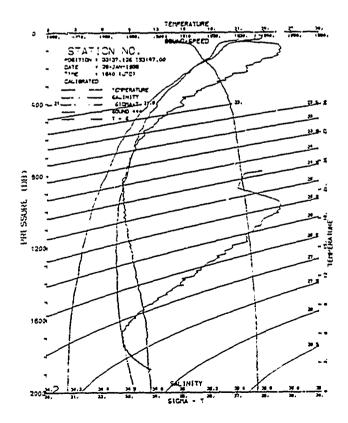


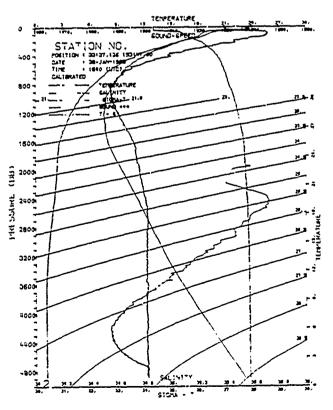
Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer

SIGP	1 HPAS COOK - Pleasey
STATION IN PRODUCT	; 2 (THEOLON THE CHUTSE)
STATION NUMBER	: 2 (THEOLON THE YEAR)
DATE	: 28-JWI-1986 (DAY HERMER 28)
STAT TIME	: 1640 Off - Z
OU:SE	: CK01/96
POSITION	: 33:37.125 153:47.00E
OUST DEPTH	: 4784 PETRES
SCHOOL CERTS	· 4462 PETRES

PRESS	- DEFTH	TOP	SAL	51 09- 7	SAR	G.A.	Sound	Pot.Tem	•
10 0	9.3	22.973	0.000	0.000	0.00	-0.000	1530.28	22.97	10 0.000 0.003
20.0		22.975	0.000	0 000	0.00	- 0.000	1530.40	22.97	15 0.005 0.015
30.0		22.913	0.000			0.000	1530.56	22.97	16 0.000 0.003
40.0		22.918	0.000		0.00	0.000	1530.51	22.91	16 0.058 0.082
50.0		22.107	0.000		0.00	0.000	1527.09	22.10	19 0.750 0.862
60 0		20.445	0.000		0.00	0.000	1524.15	20.43	16 0.267 0.272
70.0 80,0		19.615	0.000		0.00	0,000	1523.01 1522.38	19.88 19.60	18 0.085 0.074 15 0.084 0.090
90.0		19.392	0.000		0.00	0.000	1521.99	19.36	20 0.040 0.040
100.0		19.243	0.000		0.00	0,000	1521.60	19.23	17 0.064 0.075
120.0		18.000	0.000		0.00	0.000	1520,99	18.86	16 0.070 0.097
140.0		18.441	0.000		0.00	0.000	1520,02	18.42	17 0.070 0.075
160.0	150.0	17.595	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.900	1517.72	17.57	16 0.121 0.126
190.0	170.6	16.795	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	1515.61	16.77	19 0.096 0.075
200.0		16.101	0 000		0,00	0.000	1513 6 2	16.07	12 0.074 0.071
220.0		15.652	0.000		0.00	0.000	1512.80	15.62	15 0.032 0.027
240.0		14.979	0,000		0.00	0.000	1510.91	14.94	17 0.049 0.053
260.0		14.496	0,000		0.00	0.000	1509.66	14.46	17 0.136 0.133 12 0.058 0.044
300.0		13.455	0.000		0.00	0.000	1508,34 1506,77	13.41	17 0.112 0.128
320.0		12.797	0.000		0.00	0.000	1504.86	12.75	18 0.099 0.099
340.0		12.346	0.000		0.00	0.000	1503.64	12.30	16 0.065 0.077
360.0		11.881	0.000		0.00	0.000	1502.36	11.43	15 0.098 0.099
300.0		11.459	0.000		0,00	0.000	1501,16	:1,41	12 0.058 0.060
400.0		11.103	0.000		0.00	0.000	1500.31	11.05	16 0.022 0.018
420.0	416.6	11.001	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	1500.16	10.95	16 0.059 0.084
440.0	436.4	10.505	0.000		0.00	0.000	1498.72	10.45	20 0.060 0.064
460.0		10.119	0.000		0.00	0.000	1497.66	10.06	18 0.014 0.017
400.0	476.0	9.027	0.000		0.00	0.000	1496.87	9.77	20 0.067 0.074
500.0		9.504	0.000		0.00	0,000	1496.05	9,45	20 0.020 0.030
550.0	545.4	8.794	0.000		0.00	0.000	1494.09	8.73	19 0.068 0.074
600.0	594.9	8.245	0.000		0.00	0,000	1492.86	8.18 7.20	17 0.050 0.040
700.0	693.9	7.270	0.000		0.00	0.000	1490.72		19 0.033 0.036 22 0.026 0.018
900.0	792.8 891.7	6.4 48 5.573	0.000		0.00	0.000	1489.15	6.37 5.49	19 0.025 0.023
1000.0	990.5	4.805	0.000		0.00	0.000	1486 06	4.80	19 0.024 0.022
1100.0		4.365	0.000		0.00	0.000	1405.67	4.28	19 0.008 0.004
1200.0		3.891	0.000		0.00	0.000	1485.36	3.80	19 0.016 0.008
1300.0		3.531	0.000		0.00	0.000	1485.54	3.43	15 0.012 0.009
1400.0	1305.4	3.221	0 000	0.000	0.00	0.000	1485.88	3.12	18 0,013 0.010
1500.0	1484.0	2.802	0.000	0,000	0.00	0.000	1406.16	2.78	14 0,006 0.007
1600.0	1582.6	2.637	0.000	0,000	0.30	0.000	1486.80	2.53	20 0,008 0.005
1700.0	1681.1	2.503	0.000	0.000	0.00	0,000	1407,90	2.38	19 0.002 0.004
1800.0		2,430	0.000		0.00	0.000	1489.29	2.31	23 0.005 0.004
1900.0		2,301	0.000		0.00	0,000	1490.77	2.25	13 0.000 0.002
2000.0		2,332	0.000		0.00	0.000	1492,23	2.19	20 0.003 0.004
2100.0		2.274	0.000		0.00	0.000	1493.61	2,13	18 0,004 0.001
2200.0		2.209	0.000		0.00	0,000	1495.06	2.05	15 0.000 0 000
2300.0		2,146	0.000		0.00	0.000	1496.43	1.90	18 0.004 0.004
2400.0		2,068 1,946	0.000		0.00	0.000	1497.82	1.90	18 0,002 0.003 21 0,000 0 002
2500.0		1,806	0.000		0.00	0.000	1500,46	1.70	22 0.001 0.003
	.~								

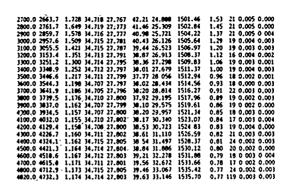


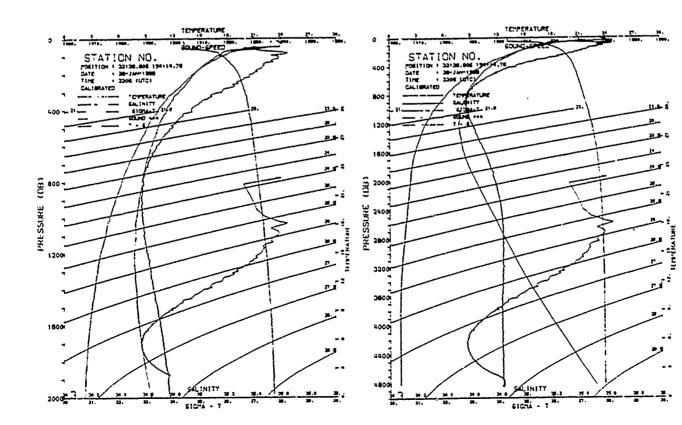




Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer

SUP				OK - 21					
					THE CH				
	OK NOW				THE YE				
DATE					DAY MIN	PER 29))		
START			2206 CP						
OUIS			CIO1, 86						
POSIT				05 154:	14,706				
OST			4734 PE						
BUTTU	H DEFTH	:	48 30	IETH	బ				
PRESS	CEPTH	100	SAL :	510 W- T	SVA	G.A.	Šourd	Pot.Tes	₽
10 0		22.905					1530.00	22.90	17 0.004 0.004
20.0		22.902					1530.20		-15 0.000 0.015
30.0		22.903					1530.30	22.90	- 19 0.002 0.003
40.0		22.905					1530.54	22.90	18 0.004 0.005
50.0		22.783					1530.26	22,77	18 0.163 0.334 20 0.640 0.705
60.0	77.0	21.104 19.167				2.134	1525.56 1520.57	21,09 19.15	18 0.375 0.359
70.0 80.0	07.3	18,239	37, 363	35 437	230 74	2,688	1518.36	.0.22	19 0.074 0.023
90.0		18.017					1517.91	18.00	19 0.113 0.181
100.0		17,415				3.153	1516.25	17.40	10 0.151 0.133
120.0	119.1	16.674	35.451	25.439	209.26	1.503	1514.36	16.65	17 0.144 0.150
140.0		15.932				3.503 3.906	1512.34	15.91	10 0.122 0.136
160.0	150.0	15.201	35.375	26.200	105.46	4.369	1510 68	15.26	23 0.074 0.076
180.0		14.695				4,731	1509,12	14.67	20 0.098 0.093
200.0		14.219				5.078	1507.68	14.19	21 0.064 0.103
220.0		13.809				5.413	1506,84	13.70	21 0.072 0.091
240.0		13,396				5.740	1505.74	13.36	17 0,076 0.009
260.0		12.964				6.059	1504.58	12.93	20 0.062 0.038
280.0		12.579				6.369	1503.57	12.54	17 0.068 0.097 19 0.034 0.031
300.0		12.106				6.671	1502.27	12.07	20 0.068 0.057
320.0		11.548 11.308				6,966 7,254	1500.61 1500.06	11.51	10 0.032 0.058
340.0 360.0	157.1	10.954	14 901	26.000	140 75	7,538	1499.11	10.91	21 0.050 0.049
30.0	177 0	10.621	V #40	× 18	130.77	7,817	1498,20	10.57	18 0.061 0.069
400.0		10.363				8.092	1497.68	10.34	18 0.026 0.022
420.0	416.6	10.154	34.786	26.759	136.64	8.364	1497.06	10.10	21 0.075 0.464
440.0	436.4			26,794		8,634	1496.21	9,77	20 0.042 0.037
460.0	456.2	9.520	34.726	26.816	131.35	8.899	1495,49	9.46	20 0.045 0.051
400.0	476.0			26.8%		7.160	1495.01	9,26	23 0.033 0.045
500.0	495.8			26,852		9.410	1494.56	9 06	21 0.030 0.039
550.0	545.4				125.49		1493.33	8.52	20 0.037 0.043
600.0	594.9	8.055	34.571	26.929	121.07	10.670	1492.11	7.99	19 0.048 0.010
700.0	693.9	7.090	34,509	27.020	113.66	11.847	1490,02	7.02	20 0,025 0.024
800.0	792.8				106.57	14,751	1496,55	6.23	19 0.015 0.014 21 0.014 0.013
900.0	891.7		34,459 34,463		99.52	14,948	1487.50	5.55 4.92	19 0.015 0.014
1000.0	990.5	4.544	34,403	27,247	86.61		1406,30	4.46	18 0.006 0.004
1200.0				27,309		16.664	1485.77	3.90	16 0.007 0.006
1300.0			34,522			17.424	1486.09	3.57	18 0.006 0.005
1400.0				27,481		18,140	1486.56	3,29	20 0.012 0.011
1500.0			34,569			18.011	1406,86	2,95	22 0.011 0.008
1600.0			14,500			19,434	1407.67	2,74	19 0,011 0,000
1700.0			34.612			20.023	1400,46	2,52	21 0.005 0.001
1800.0		2.507	34.626	27.631	55.01	20.543	1469.59	2,38	17 0.005 0.003
1900.0			34.645			21.119	1490.82	2.27	17 0.002 0.002
2000.0			34.659		51.30	21.641	1492,18	2,19	22 0.004 0.002
2100.0	2074.7	2.239	34.675	27.692	49.59	22.145	1493,51	2.09	24 0,000 0.003
2200,0			34.685			22,635	1494,80	2.00	21 0.000 0.004
2300.0				27,724		23.110	1496.15	1.96	20 0,004 0,004
2400.0			14,706	27.734		23,570	1497,49	1.82	16 0,002 0.002
2500.0				27.745		24.021	1498.89	1.74	16 0.004 0.005
2600.0	2565.7	1.817	34.775	27,75	43.29	24.461	1500.15	1,63	23 0.004 0.003



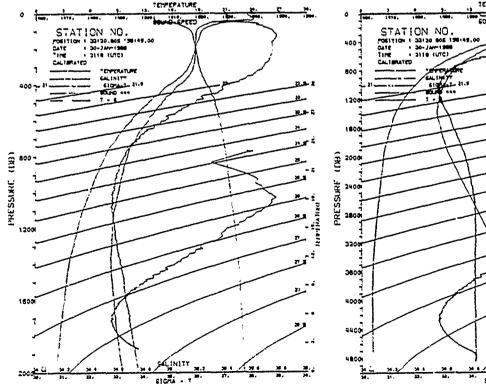


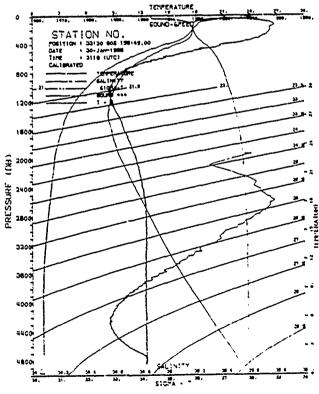
Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer

| SHIP | 1 HMS COOK = Plessey | 5 Oktion Name: | 4 (THROUGH THE CRUISE) | 5 Oktion Name: | 4 (THROUGH THE YEAR) | 10 Oktion HIPS (OLY NAME: 30) | 5 Oktion HIPS (OLY NAME: 30) | 5 Oktion HIPS | 10 Oktion HIPS |

mess	DEPTH	122	SAL	SION-T	SVA	G.A.	Sound	Pot.Tem	•
10.0				24.290		0.363	1530,46	23.05	25 0.003 0.007
20.0				24.305		0.725	1530.63	23.05	22 0.003 0.018
30.0				24,319		1.006	1530.76	23.05	17 0.000 0.002
40.0				24.322		1.447	1530.64	23.02	19 0.036 0.074
50.0				24.713		1.709	1525.56	21.23	15 0,782 0,681
60.0				25,146		2.093	1523.22	20.09	21 0.176 0.192
70.0	69.5	19,483	35.506	25.346	264.28	2.366	1521,79	19.47	19 0.146 0.136
80.0	79.4	19,002	35.610	25,400	251.06	2.624	1520.61	10.99	21 0.130 0 105
90.0				25.610		2.869	1519.79	18.61	21 0.103 0.079
100.0				25.677			1519.46	10.42	17 0.032 0.038
120.0				25.743		3.560	1519.29	18.22	20 0.017 0.011
140.0	139.0	18.129	35 687	25.769	226.31	4.022	1519.29	16.10	18 0.019 0.020
160.0				25.792		4.473	1519.09		16 0.030 0.034 21 0.022 0.021
180 0				25.831 25.859		4.919	1518.95 1518.96	17.76 17.64	18 0.010 0.007
220.0	. 120.5	17.017	35.004	25.879	219.01	5.798	1519.03	17.56	16 0.012 0.013
240.0				25.900		6,233	1518.92	17.42	15 0.026 0.032
260.0				25.929		6.664	1518.85	17,28	18 0.022 0.020
280.0	227.6	17 154	15 613	25.948	211.62	7.093	1518.65	17.11	19 0.039 0.049
300.0	297.7	16.924	15.591	25.987	210.47	7,517	1510,25	16.87	21 0.040 0.041
320.0				26.011		7.935	1517.95	16.68	21 0.051 0.067
340.0				26.071		6.347	1517.07	16.29	27 0.050 0.056
360.0				26.136		8,749	1515.96	15.64	25 0.086 0.088
380,0	377.0	15.462	35.416	26.191	192.00	9.140	1514.87	15.40	25 0.114 0.129
400.0				26.250		9.520	1513.00	14.76	22 0.113 0.110
420.0	416.6	14.260	35.286	26,354	177.90	9.005	1511.59	14.21	19 0.068 0.041
440.0	436.4	13.919	35,264	26,409	172.96	10.236	1510.77	13.86	15 0.053 0.054
460.0	456.2	13,386	35.157	26.436	170.57	10.580	1509.16	13,32	20 0.127 0.144
460.0				26,527			1507.92	12.62	19 0.025 0.035
500.0				26.566			1506.77	12.40	17 0.032 0.031 20 0.066 0.060
550.0				26.6			1503.96	11.30 10.54	18 0.038 0.043
600.0				26,733			1501.76	8,85	18 0.036 0.040
700.0				26.965			1494.01	7.61	19 0.027 0.022
900.0	792.8 891.7			27.04			1492.12	6,71	17 0.041 0.035
1000.0	990.5			27.126			1490.64	5.93	18 0.018 0.014
1100.0				27,214	97,06		1409.13	5.14	19 0.024 0.019
1200.0				27,290		19.543	1406.54	i.50	16 0.015 0.012
1300.0				27,359		20.444	1486.26	4.11	21 0.010 0.005
1400.0				27.411		21.235	1467.93	3.62	21 0,009 0,006
1500.0				27.477		21,964	1400.45	3.33	21 0 008 0,005
1600.0	1542.6	3,236	34.554	27,507	68.13	22.661	1409.24	3.12	23 0.009 0.006
1700.0		2,967	34.577	27,551	63.73	23.315	1469.70	2,84	21 0.014 0.010
1800,0	1779.6	2,750	34,600	27.580	60.00	23.930	1490.61	2.6)	19 0.006 0.005
1900.0				27.622		24.512	1491.51	2.44	17 0.005 0.003
2000.0 1				27.652		25.063	1492.61	2,29	19 0.003 0.000
2100.0				27.669		25.595	1493,92	2.19	20 0.005 0.004
2200.0				27.682		26,110	1495.29	2,11	20 0.003 0.004
2300.0				27.702		26.610	1496.56	2,01	21 0.004 0.002
2400.0				27,713		27.097	1497.94	1.92	18 0.007 0.005
2500.0				27.727		27 568	1499.29	1 54	19 0.000 0.004
2600.0	1,665,7	1.911	14,707	27,743	45,28	20,027	1500,58	1.71	21 0.005 0.000

2700.0 2663.8	1.845 34.717 27.757	43.92 28.474 1	501.96	1.65	200.000 0.000
2800.0 2761.8	1.751 34.711 27.759	43,40 28,912 1	503.23	1.55	10 0.007 0.003
2900.0 2859.8	1.650 34.712 27.767	42.41 29.341 1	504.54	1.45 1	9 0.004 0.002
3000.0 2957.7	1.588 34,713 27,773	41.67 29,760 1	505.95	1.37 1	8 0.004 0.004
3100.0 3055.6	1.512 34.714 27.780	40.79 30.172 1	507.35	1.28	2 0,002 0.000
3200.0 3153.4	1,423 34,713 27,706	19.90 30.576 1			2 0 004 0.001
1300.0 3251.2	1.376 34.708 27.785				9 9.004 0.003
3400.0 3349.0	1.315 34,708 27,789				8 0.005 0.004
3500.0 3446.7	1.267 34.709 27.793	38 67 31.757 1	513.16		7 0 001 0,000
3600.0 3544.4	1.229 34.706 27.794				8 0.001 0.002
3700.0 3642.0	1.210 34.707 27.796				8 0.004 0.001
3600.0 3739.6	1.193 34,706 27,796				9 0.002 0.000
1900.0 3617.1	1.100 34.702 27.794				7 0.003 0.003
4000.0 3934.6	1.171 34.706 27.797				6 0.302 0.001
4100.0 4032.1	1,165 34,706 27,798				7 0.003 0.000
4200.0 4129.5	1.166 14.711 27.802				1 0 001 0.001
4300.0 4226.0	1.171 34.707 27.798				1 0 002 0 001
4400.0 4324.2	1.172 34.709 27.800				9 0 002 0 000
4500.0 4421.4	1.175 34.710 27.001				1 0.003 0 004
4600.0 4518.7	1.181 14.707 27.797				8 0.002 0 003
4700 0 4615.9	1.185 34.709 27.799				23 0 003 0.000
4780.0 4693.6	1.189 34,709 27,798				29 0.001 0.001
					.,

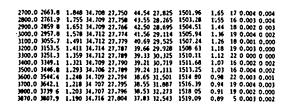


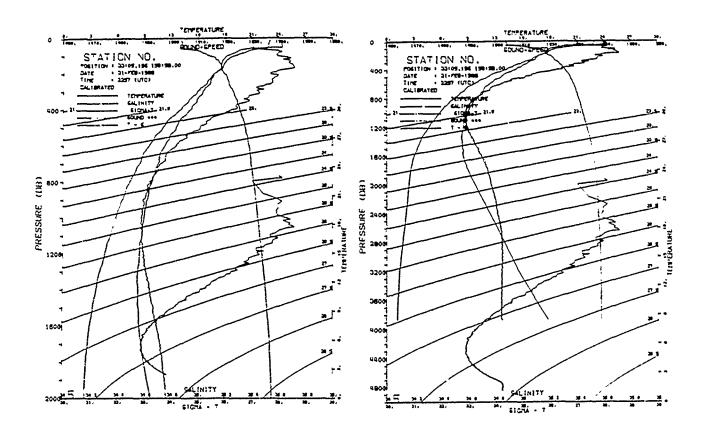


Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer

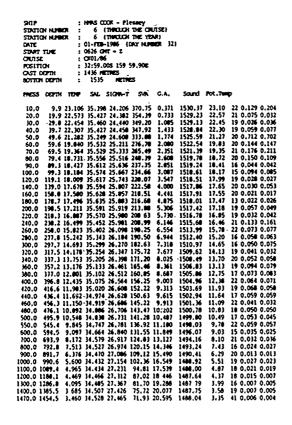
SHIP. STATION NUMBER	1 1995 COOK - Plessey						
STATION NUMBER	: 5 (THOUGH THE YEAR)						
DATE	: 31-FEB-1986 (DAY NUMBER 62)						
STORT TIME	: 2257 CMT ~ Z						
OUTSE	; CP01/96						
POSITION	: 33 05.198 150:59.00E						
CAST DEPTH	: .3000 PETRES						
BOTTON DEPTH	: 1684 HETTHES						
PRESS DEPTH THE	PP SAL SIGNA-T SVA G.A.						

OST	DEPTH	i	.3000 H	EITES					
80170	DI DEPTH		1064	PETT	E S				
PRESS	DEFIN	104	SAL	SION-1	SVA	G.A.	Sound	Pot.Tes	
									·
10.0				24,322			1530.50 1530.47	23.05	14 0.008 0.006
20.0 30.0				4 24.332 1 24.360			1530.53	23.00	16 0 032 0.023 22 0.014 0.015
40.0				24.377			1530.53	22.86	17 0.015 0.011
50.0				24,367			1530.63	22.86	22 0.006 0.006
60.0				24, 361			1529.17	22.42	18 0.542 0.707
70.0				24.875			1525.47	20.86	19 0.257 0.210
80.0				1 25.070		2,776	1524.30	20.33	20 0.136 0.143
90.0				25,215		3 060	1522.66	19.71	18 0.198 0.185
100.0				25,375		3.330	1521.00	19.10	18 0.229 0.214
120.0 140.0				25.599 25.715		3.827 4.297	1519.53	18.38	19 0.136 0.167
160.0				25.801		4.751	1518.81 1518.50	17.76	18 0.065 0.071
180.0				25.810		5.198	1517.72	17.40	10 0.125 0.161
200.0				25.890		5.630	1516.21	16.82	17 0.093 0.097
220.0				26,006		6.058	1515.57	16.47	17 0.043 0.055
240.0				26,060		6.466	1514,86	16.14	19 0.028 0.027
260.0				26,085		6.866	1514.46	15.92	21 0.074 0.097
280.0				26,149		7.259	1512.70	15.30	18 0.126 0.113
300.0				26,254		7.636	1511.90	14.91	22 0.052 0.041
320.0				26,279		100.0	1511.2)	14.62	20 0.100 0.129
340.0 360.0				26.345		8,359	1509.86	14.11	19 0.072 0.085
300.0				26,400		8.704 9.044	1509.48 1508.06	13.87	22 0.068 0.086 18 0.051 0.045
400.0				26.483		9.374	1507.47	13.09	16 0.073 0.090
420 0				26,537		9.697	1506.14	12,60	16 0.049 0.050
440.0				26.579			1504.63	12.10	19 0.071 0.060
460.0				26,625			1503.41	11.65	21 0,061 0,070
480.0	476,1	11,434	34,957	26,663	146.03	10.619	1502.79	11.37	17 0.021 0.034
500.0				26,643			1501.97	11.06	21 0.036 0.033
550.0				26,762			1499.49	10.16	19 0.035 0.025
600.0	594.9			26.017			1497.81	9.47	20 0.029 0.023
700.0	693.9			26,092			1495.48	8.43	18 0.042 0.046
900.0	792.8 891.7			26,986 27,059			1492.93	7.35	20 0.034 0.029
1000.0	990.6			27,147			1409.93	6.48 5.75	17 0.049 0.051
1100.0				27.216		18.065	1409,17	5.15	21 0.024 0.022
1200.0				27,294		18,990	1400,36	1.54	19 0.012 0.014
1300.0				27,367	81.71		1467.80	4,00	17 0.016 0.011
1400.0				27,427	75.75		1487.86	3.61	17 0,010 0,012
1500.0	1464.1	3,363	34.547	27,489	69.56		1400.12	3.25	20 0,003 0.004
1600.0	1582.6	3.024	34.567	27,517	64.53	22.026	1486.36	2.91	22 0,009 0,006
1700.0				21.577		22.650	1409.17	2.69	20 0.004 0.004
1600.0				27,607		23.241	1490.13	2.51	20 0.007 0.004
1900.0				27.629	55.73		1491.33	2.39	17 0.005 0.004
2000.0				27.645	54,49		1492.69	2.31	19 0.000 0.000
₹100.0				27,664	52.69		1493.96	2.20	20 0.002 0.003
2200,0 : 2300.0 :			14.670	27,680	51,40		1495.31	2.12	21 0.004 0.003
2400.0				27,705	19.27		1496,72	2.04 1.97	19 0.000 0,003 19 0.005 0,003
2500.0			34.692		47.56		1499.44	1.67	10 0.004 0.002
2600.0			34.704		45,87		1500,71	1.76	20 0.004 0.003

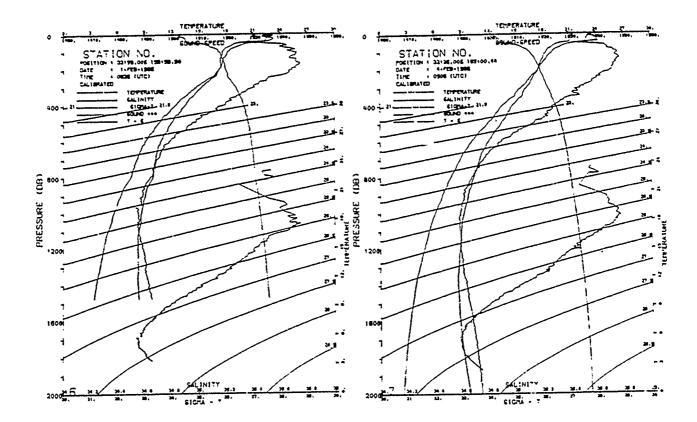




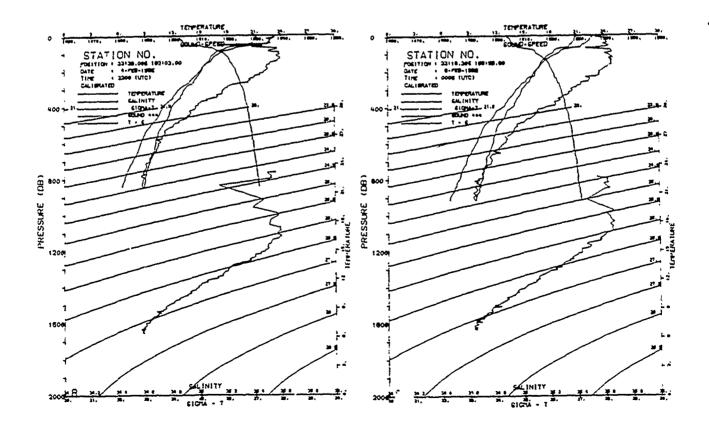
Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer



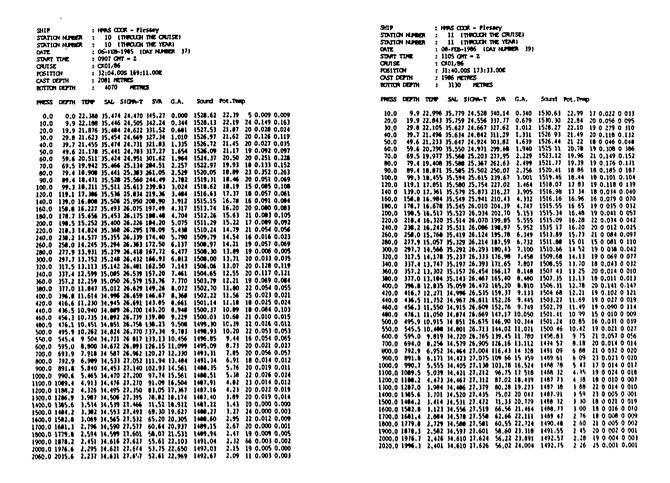
SHIP : 1995 COLP | 1 CHECKET THE CRUISE) | 7 CHECKET THE CRUISE) | 7 CHECKET THE CRUISE) | 7 CHECKET THE TEAR) | 7 CHECKET THE TEAR | 7 CHECKET THE TE

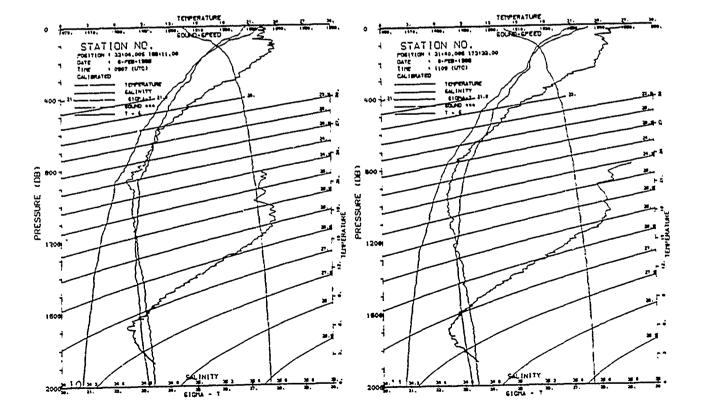


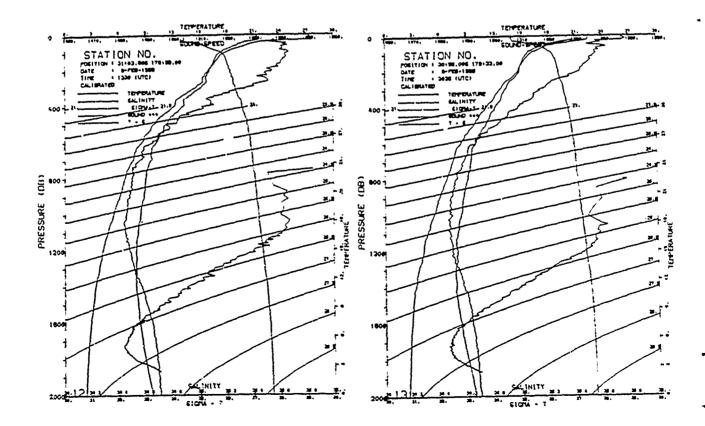
SHIP STATION NAMED: : 8 (THROUGH THE CHUTSE) STATION NAMED: : 8 (THROUGH THE CHUTSE) DATE: 04-F28-196 (DAY NAMED: 35 STATION: 2200 GHT = 7 CHUTSE: CHUTSE: CHUTSE: 2200 GHT = 7 CHUTSE: CHUTSE: CHUTSE: 3219-005 163:03,00E OSTI ORITH: 864 METRES BOTTOH DEP(H: 2 906 METRES	•	SHIP	
PRESS DEPTH TEMP SAL SIGNA-T SVA G.A.	Sound Pot.Temp	PRESS DEPTH TEMP SAL SIGNA-T SVA C.A. Sound	Pot «Temp
10,0 9,9 21,206 35,500 24,255 366,11 0,366 20,0 19,9 21,002 35,449 24,225 364,57 0,731 30,0 29,8 22,755 35,447 24,225 364,57 0,731 40,0 39,7 22,606 15,468 24,401 353,09 1,447 50,0 49,6 22,401 35,300 24,00 35,69 1,601 50,0 49,6 22,401 35,300 24,901 35,69 1,401 50,0 49,6 22,401 35,300 24,901 35,69 1,401 50,0 69,5 19,6 20,401 35,402 49,30 35,69 1,401 30,0 79,4 18,408 35,404 25,552 247,80 24,90 30,0 49,3 17,676 35,401 25,712 25,713 24,919 24,11 21,10 10,0 49,3 17,676 35,401 25,712 25,713 24,919 24,11 10,0 9,3 17,262 35,500 25,994 20,60 3,553 140,0 119,1 16,666 35,520 25,994 20,60 3,553 140,0 119,1 18,666 35,520 25,994 20,60 3,553 140,0 119,1 18,666 35,520 25,994 20,60 3,553 140,0 119,1 18,0 16,368 35,510 80,002 390,10 3,995 160,0 154,8 15,607 15,459 26,160 190,174 1,75 5,002 20,0 194,5 15,605 15,420 26,20 199,10 1,994 20,0 20,0 20,0 194,5 15,605 15,420 26,20 119,10 17,10 15,99 13,420 26,20 12,11 14,701 35,177 26,120 174,120 5,743 20,0 20,0 277,8 13,349 15,152 26,465 164,19 6,451 30,0 29,77,1 12,79 15,117 26,520 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 317,5 12,456 35,102 24,501 157,29 4,770 20,0 34,500 37,70 11,400 37,500 37,70 11,400 37,500 37,70 11,400 37,500 37,70 11,400 37,500 37,70 11,400 37,500 37,70 11,400 37,500 37,70 11,400 37,500 37,	1530.81- 23.20 25 0.604 0.005 1530.27 23.00 20 0.147 0.160 1529.08 22.75 21 0.039 0.047 1529.65 22.75 21 0.039 0.047 1529.65 22.260 18 0.036 0.031 1528.91 22.27 21 0.031 0.036 1523.94 22.27 21 0.041 0.314 1523.94 22.27 21 0.041 0.314 1523.97 12.77 0.21 0.027 1518.97 12.77 0.21 0.027 1518.97 12.77 0.21 0.027 1518.99 17.28 19 0.094 0.095 1515.99 17.28 19 0.094 0.095 1515.23 25.78 20 0.066 0.067 1511.23 15.13 20 0.049 0.041 1512.12 15.78 20 0.066 0.067 1511.23 15.13 20 0.01 0.056 1510.74 15.05 21 0.044 0.051 1509.79 14.67 20 0.055 0.044 1507.83 13.08 21 0.042 0.034 1507.83 13.08 21 0.042 0.034 1504.50 12.74 21 0.072 0.077 1501.79 12.41 19 0.021 0.025 1504.50 12.74 12 0.072 0.077 1501.79 12.41 19 0.021 0.026 1502.01 11.75 21 0.087 0.077 1503.05 12.74 21 0.072 0.077 1503.05 12.74 21 0.072 0.077 1504.50 12.74 12 0.072 0.077 1504.50 12.74 12 0.072 0.077 1504.50 12.74 12 0.072 0.077 1504.50 13.74 12 0.072 0.077 1504.50 13.74 12 0.072 0.077 1504.50 13.74 17 0.072 0.077 1504.50 13.74 17 0.072 0.077 1504.50 13.74 17 0.072 0.077 1504.50 13.74 17 0.072 0.077 1504.75 17 0.060 0.062 1699.64 10.55 2 0.065 0.064 1694.64 9.62 21 0.072 0.034 1694.64 9.62 21 0.072 0.034 1694.67 7.51 21 0.027 0.034 1691.67 7.51 21 0.027 0.034	10.0 9.9 22.641 35.494 24.401 352.17 0.352 1529.50 20.0 19.9 22.641 35.494 24.401 352.17 0.352 1529.55 20.0 19.9 22.519 35.551 24.51 40.10 17.0 1529.35 40.0 39.6 22.422 15.557 24.523 41.29 1.412 1.243 1529.25 40.0 39.7 22.174 35.560 24.596 314.72 1.341 1529.25 50.0 49.6 21.860 15.557 24.579 18.24 22.1 1.712 1528.06 60.0 59.6 21.557 35.571 24.677 18.04 2.105 1527.48 70.0 69.5 20.600 15.455 74.694 301.40 2.105 1527.48 70.0 69.5 20.600 15.455 74.694 301.40 2.106 1522.14 19.0 10.0 99.4 19.222 15.571 24.779 18.0 4 2.05 1527.48 70.0 69.5 20.600 15.455 24.694 301.40 2.106 1522.14 50.0 19.1 18.15 35.92 25.60 26.74 25.40 25.00 1521.59 10.0 99.4 19.22 15.571 25.500 26.74 25.512 15.10 1521.06 10.0 19.1 18.15 15.592 25.60 23.147 254.18 2.700 1521.51 16.0 19.0 17.526 15.54 25.95 21.00 19.4 4.09 15.10	22.68 25 0.098 0 064 22.52 19 0 015 0.006 22.42 17 0.045 0.055 22.17 17 0.046 0.089 21.85 21 0.191 0.107 21.55 19 0.031 0.014 20.79 22 0.610 6.72 19 0.01 1 0.116 19 0.01 7 0.111 0.166 18.12 19 0.066 0.067 17.09 21 0.066 0.067 17.09 21 0.066 0.067 17.09 21 0.066 0.067 17.09 21 0.066 0.067 17.09 21 0.066 0.067 17.09 21 0.066 0.067 17.09 21 0.066 0.067 17.09 21 0.066 0.067 17.09 21 0.066 0.067 17.09 21 0.066 0.067 17.09 21 0.067 0.077 18.12 10 0.077 0.101 18.13 21 0.072 0.073 18.21 10 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.075 18.21 18 0.073 0.073 18.21 0.073 0.

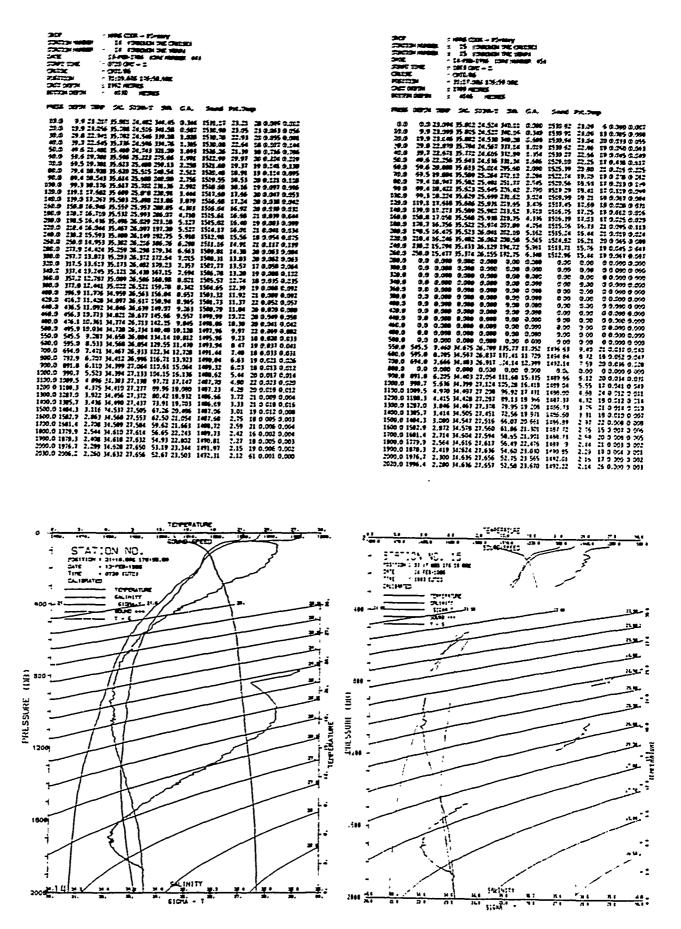


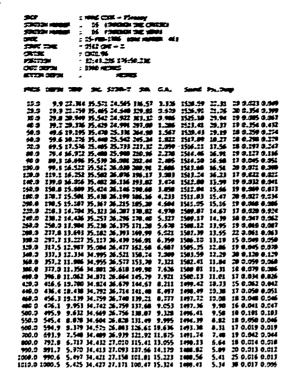
Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer

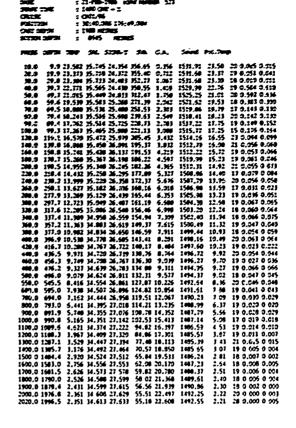


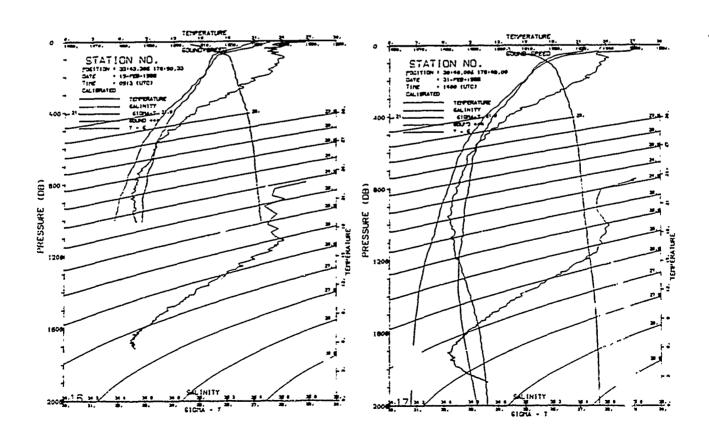




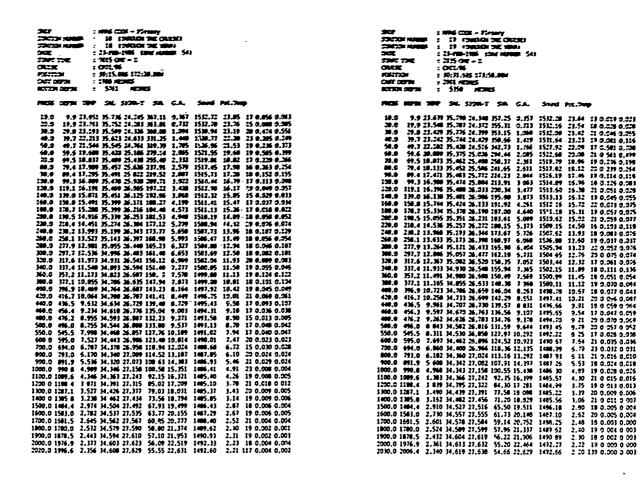


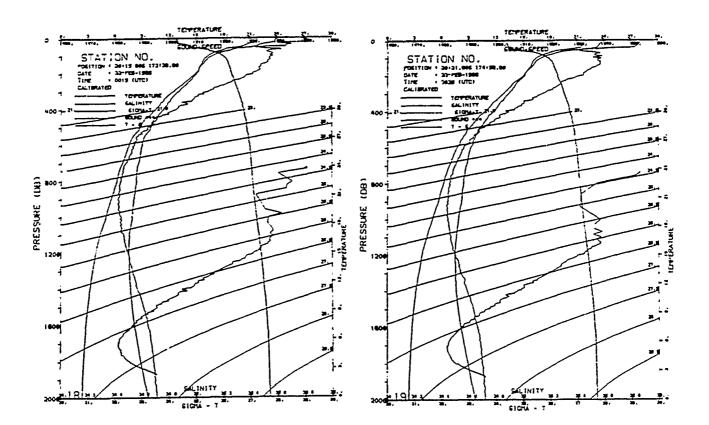




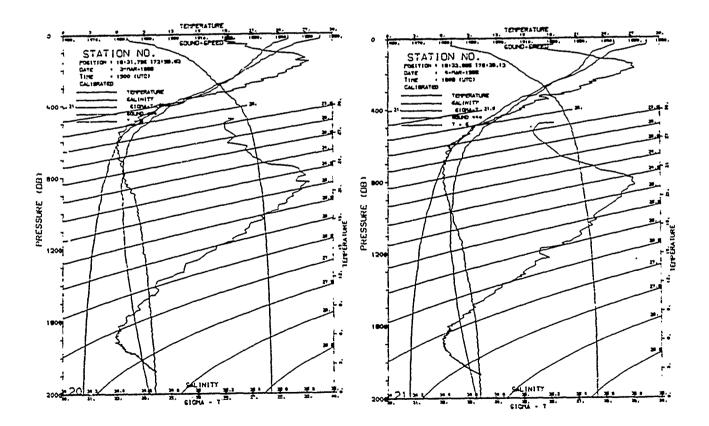


Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer

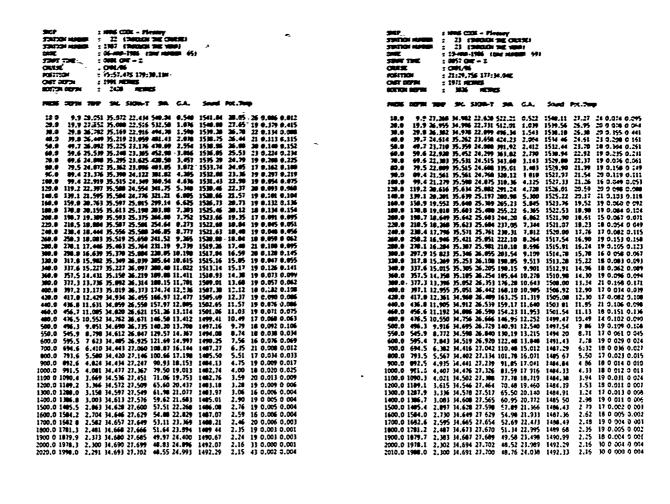


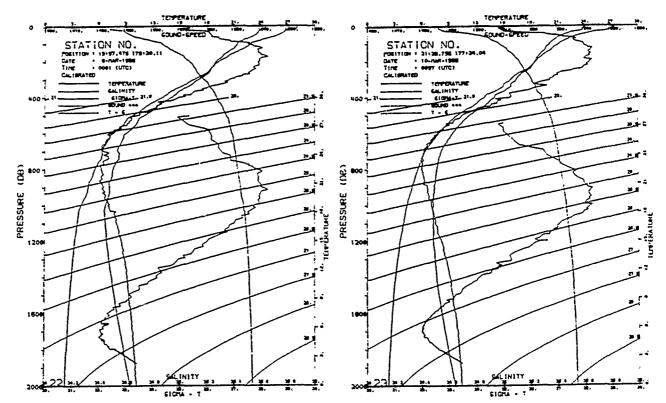


| Section | Column |

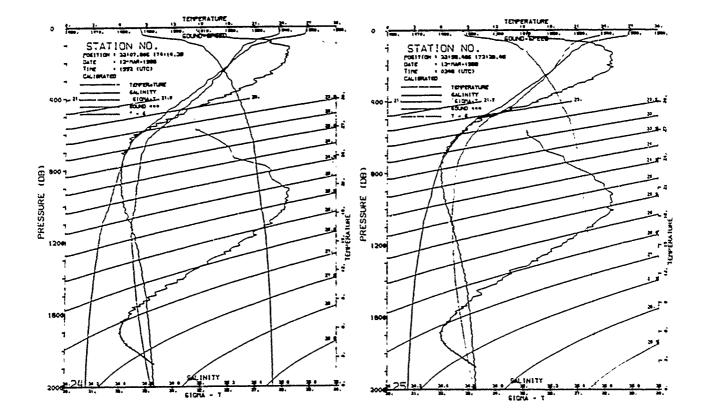


Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer

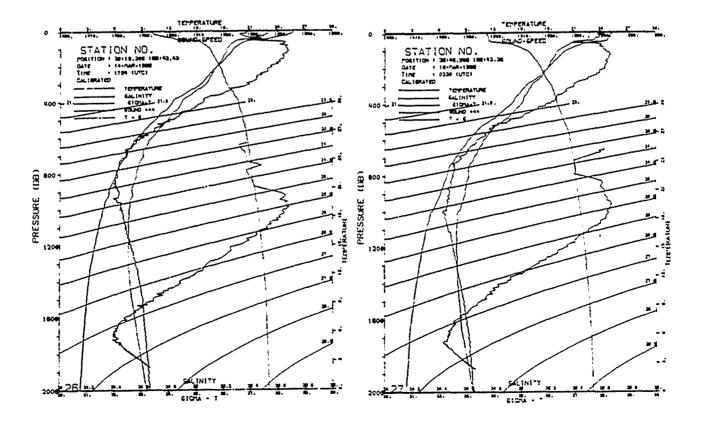


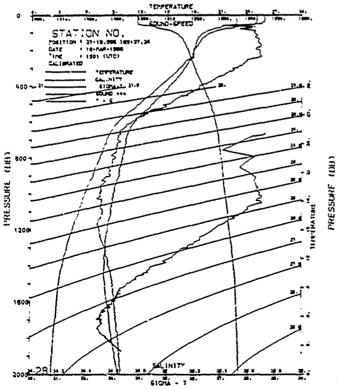


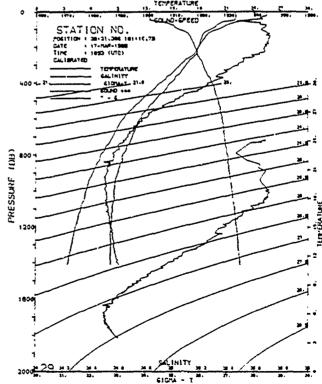
| Section | Sect



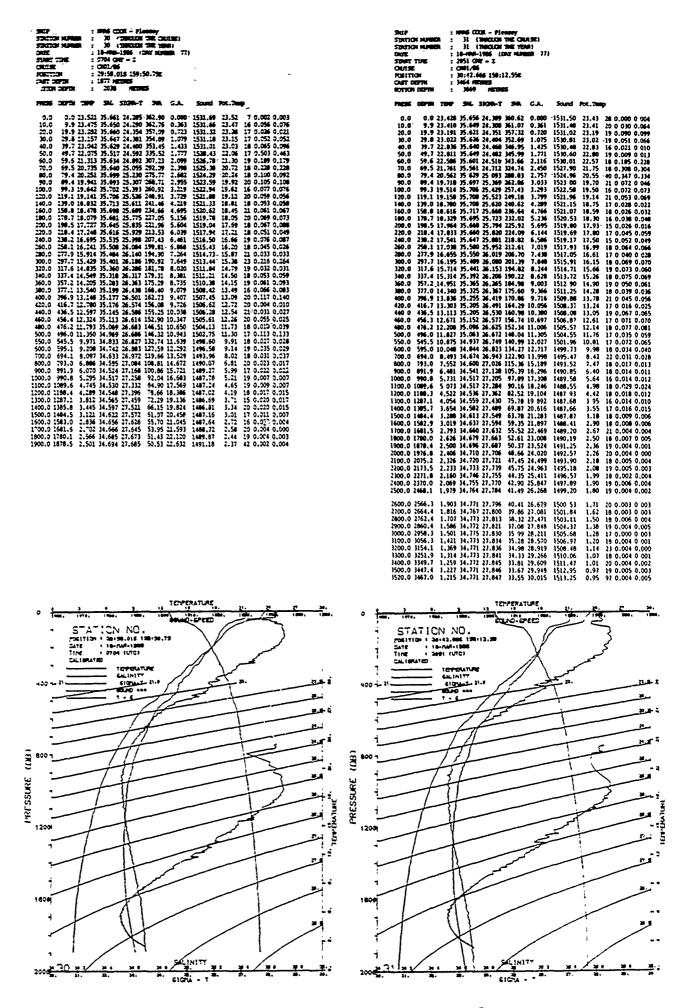
Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer





Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer



Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer

| SHEP | 1993 COOR ~ Pleasey | 1993 COOR ~ Pleasey | 10 (1993 COOR ~ Pleasey | 10 (1993 COOR) | 10 (1

COTTON CORTIN TOPS | SAL | SIGNET | SAN | C.A. | Sound POC.Tump |

**O. | 0.0 | 25 | 045 | 35,455 | 23 | 671 | 421,200 | 0.000 | 1515.55 | 25.60 | 9 0.002 | 0.002 |

**20.0 | 19.9 | 25 | 046 | 55,465 | 23,678 | 421,40 | 0.421 | 1515.54 | 25.00 | 25 | 0.001 | 0.007 |

**20.0 | 29.0 | 25 | 045 | 36,465 | 23,678 | 421,40 | 0.481 | 1515.57 | 25.00 | 25 | 0.001 | 0.007 |

**20.0 | 29.0 | 25 | 045 | 36,465 | 23,678 | 421,40 | 0.481 | 1515.57 | 25.00 | 25 | 0.001 | 0.007 |

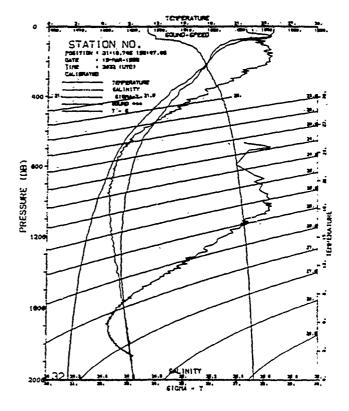
**20.0 | 29.0 | 25 | 045 | 36,465 | 23,678 | 421,40 | 0.481 | 1515.57 | 25.00 | 25 | 0.001 | 0.007 |

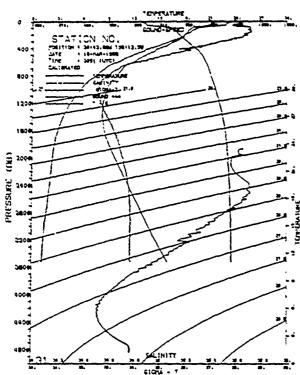
**20.0 | 29.6 | 24,729 | 25,979 | 23,872 | 24,722 | 2.097 | 1515.74 | 22.499 | 21 | 0.071 | 0.052 |

**50.0 | 97.6 | 24,759 | 25,678 | 23,985 | 23,985 | 23,981 | 23,180 | 24,182 | 20,977 | 0.06 |

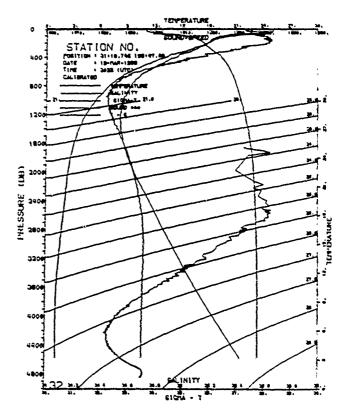
**50.0 | 97.6 | 24,759 | 25,678 | 23,985 | 23,985 | 23,981 | 23,848 | 24,180 | 24,182 | 20,071 | 0.012 |

**80.0 | 97.4 | 22,759 | 25,478 | 24,897 | 21,078 | 23,985 | 23,981 | 23,481 | 24,182 | 23,481 | 24,182 | 20,781 | 23,981 | 24,182 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981 | 23,981



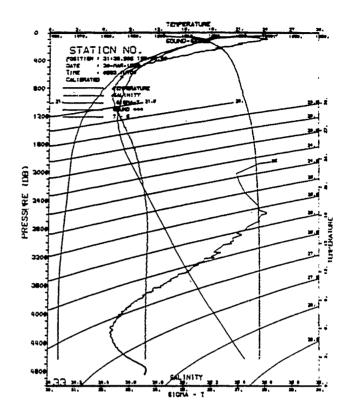


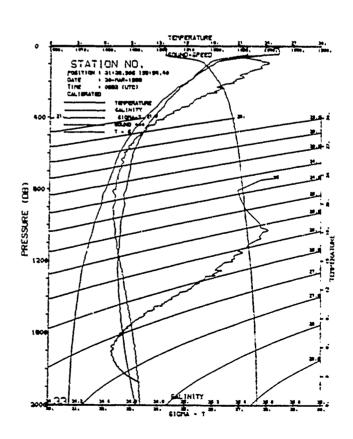




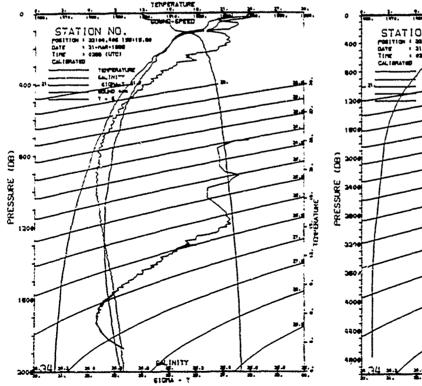
| SHIP | 1995 COOK - Pleasey | 135 THROUGH THE CRUTSE | 135 THROUGH THE CRUTSE | 135 THROUGH THE CRUTSE | 136 THROUGH THE CRUTSE | 136 THROUGH THE TEACH | 136 THROUGH THROUGH

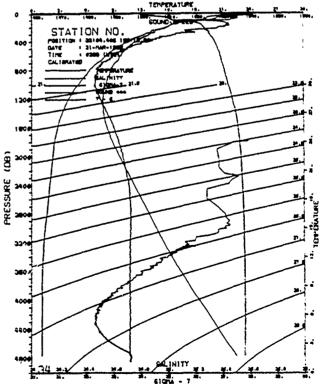
PPESS	DEPTH	100	SAL	SION-T	SVA	G.A.	Sound	Pot.Te	φ
0.0	0.0	23.893	35.690	24.197	371.2	3 10.000	1532.62	23.89	22 0.000 0.001
10.0	9.9	23.859	35.665	5 24.100	372.4	6 0.372	1532.46	23.86	15 0.051 0.074
20.0	19.9	23.722	35.685	24,244	367.5	8 0.742	1532.47	23.72	19 0.012 0.010
30,0 40,0	29.8 39.7	23.690	35.64	7 24,253 1 24,256	367.0 367.10	9 1.109 1.476	1532.56 1532.67	23.69 23.68	18 0.005 0.003 20 0.003 0.000
50.0		23.636	35 644	24,230	369.2	1.845	-1532,58	23.63	20 0.003 0.000
60.0	59.6	22.323	35,425	5 24.452	349.2	4 2,204	1528.78	22.31	22 0.673 0.713
70.0	69.5	20.558	35.432	26,944 25,323	302.6	2.530	1524.19	20.54	17 0.441 0.409
80.0	79.4	19.374	35.33	25.323	266.8	2.814		19.36	18 0,318 0,306
90 0 100.0	97.4	18.547	-35.615	25.568 25.696	231.9	3.070 2 3.300	1519.36	18.53	18 0.177 0.171 17 0.036 0.043
120.0	119.1	17.502	35.555	25.021	220.69	3.763	1516.87	17.48	20 0.093 0.095
140 0	139.0	16.006	35.494	25.922	211.60	4.194	1515.31	16.06	17 0.100 0.113
160.0	158.8	16.287	35.432	26.015	201.2	3 4,609	1513.72	16.06 16.26	21 0.067 0.092
180.0 200.0	178.7	15.037	35.416	26.106	195.14	5.000	1512.74	15.81	22 0.054 0.076
220.0	218 4	15.178	15 267	26,208 26,268	187.8	7 5.390 1 5.756		15.15 14.56	22 0.068 0.000 19 0.144 0.134
240.0	238.2	13.972	35.261	26,3%	168.7	6.106	1507.66	13.94	20 0.025 0.629
260.0	250.0	11.540	35, 211	26 447	164.33) K 440	1506.38	13.50	21 0.079 0.064
280.0	277.9	13.051	35.154	26,503 26,549 26,608	159.3	6.766	1505.18	13.01	20 0.041 0.074
300.0 320.0	297.7	12.400	35,069	26.549	155.22	7,081	1503.55 1502.56	12.45	21 0.074 0.070
340.0	117.4	11.631	35.031	26.634	147 72	7.604	1501.90	12.07 11.79	22 0.040 0.040 21 0.034 0.047
360.0	357.2	11.395	34.949	26.664	145.16	7,979	1500.63	11.35	21 0.063 0.000
380.0	377.0	10.963	34,902		141.32	8.266	1499,43	10.92	22 0.051 0.062
400.0	396,8	10.542	34.849	26.740	130,27	0.545	1498,20	10.49	22 0.048 0.045
420.0	416.7	10.163	34.789	26,756	136.86	8.820	1497.20	10.13	21 0.071 0.001
440.0 460.0	436.5	9.05/	34.771	26.798 26.81¢	133.10	9,0 89 9,355	1496.37 1495.15	9.81 9.42	22 0.036 0.035 21 0.067 0.071
480.0	456.3 476.1	9.204	14.697	26.849	128.54	9.614	1494.53	9.15	20 0.021 0.024
500.0	495.9	0.954	34.661	26.861	127.54	9.870	1493.90	0.90	22 0.048 0.046
550.0	545.5	0.299	34,603	26.918	122.40	10.495	1492.33	8.24	19 0.026 0.034
600.0	595.0	7.691	34,540	26,964	110.12	11.095	1490.66	7.63	19 0.050 0.049
700,0	694.0			27.037			1489.56	6.91	21 0.023 0.022
800.0 900.0	792.9 891.8			27,112 27,174	08.44	13,321	1488,25	6,16 5,58	20 0.016 0.014 21 0.027 0.024
1000.0	990.7	4.945	14.425	27,265	90.52	15.281	1486.35	1,86	22 0.022 0.019
1100.0 1	069.5	4.396	34,497	27.344	62.83	16.152	1485.88	4,31	20 0.007 0,006
1200.0 1	188.2	3.910	34.516	27,410	76.31	16.952	1405.39	3.02	22 0.025 0.016
1300.0 1		3,529	34,545	27,472		17.680	1405.55	3,43	19 0.005 0.005
1400.0 1 1500.0 1		3.227	14.560	27.519		18,360	1485.85 1486.58	3.13 2.85	20 0.010 0.006
1600.0 1		2.768	14.617	27,564 27,600	57,78		1487.39	2.65	20 0.004 0.004
1700.0 1		2.591	14.636	27.631	54,75	20,156	1488,28	2,47	20 0,004 0,002
1800.0 1	779.8	2,461	34,647	27.649	53.21	20.695	1489,50	2.35	22 0,003 0,002
1900 0 1				27.670		21.217	1490,71	2.26	15 0.001 0.003
2000.0 1		2.319	14 668	27.680	50.61	21.725	1492.16	2.18	18 0,005 0,000
2100.0 2	121.1	2,157	14 696	27,703 27,715	48.57	22,222	1493.56 [494.86	2.00	20 0,004 0,001
2300.0 2		2.011	14.705	21.729	46.27	23.170	1496,21	1.91	20 0,005 0,004
1400.0 2	369.0	2.005	34.312	27.741	45.21	22.702 21.170 21.647	1497.54	1.53	19 C.003 0.000
2500.0 2				27.152	44.07	24,073	1490,92	1.75	18 0.002 0,003
2600.0 2		1.026	14,723	27,763	42,83	24.506	1500.25	1.64	20 0.002 0.001
2700 0 20		1.254	34.727	27 772	41.92	24.928	1501.56	1.56	19 0 000 0 000
2900,0 20	MG . 2	1.674	14.729	27 786	40.20	25.142 25.749	1502.89	1.42	19 0.005 0.000
3000.0 29	150.1	1.530	14,727	27 789	39,01	26,149	1504.34 1505.6)	1.]9 1. Jl	19 0 004 0 001
1100.0 30	0.62	1.459	14.728	21,795	19.09	26.541	1507.15	133	19 0.005 0.004
1200.0 31		1,196	4.722	27,795	36.84	26.913	1506 61	1.16	12 0.003 0.003
1300.0 13 1400.0 3		1,329	14.721	27.799 33.406	M.2)	27.317	1510.02		20 0 004 0 003
3500.0 34		1,278 1,242	4.722	27.806	17.17	27 695 28,070	1511.55 1513.07	1.03	19 0.000 0.004
1600.0 35	44.9	1,220	4.723	27,000	17.21	20,445	1514.67		20 0.003 0.000 17 0.004 0 004
1700.0 36	42 5	1.198 3	4.718	27.806	37.42	20.818	1516.35	0 92	20 0.004 0.000
1000.0 37	40.L	1.185]	4.716	27.805	37.62	29,191	1510.01	0.90	20 0.003 0.003
3900.0 34 4000.0 39	37.7	1.178) 1.172]	4.111	27.806	11.61	29.566	1519.61		18 0.003 0.002
4100.0 40	12.6	1.169	4.316	27.804	37.64 37.96	29.941 30.316	1521.51 1523,10	0 86	19 0.003 0.003
4200.0 41	30 Q 1	1,174)	4.716	27 806	34.21	30 696	1524,90		20 0.003 0.003
4300.0 42	27 4	1.176)	4.721	27.809	36.14	31.000	1526.70	0.63	17 0.004 0.002
		l,101 }	4.722	27.809	30,30	11.465	1520,46	0.83	17 0.003 0.003
1500 0 44 4600 0 45	22.1	1.104) 1.192)	4.772	27.810	30,58	11.051	1530.29		20 0.003 0.004
4630.0 45		1.194)			19,25 19,10	32,241 12,150	1512.06 1512.50	0.81	19 0.003 0.001
							. /	A 01	82 0.003 0.003





2600 0 2566.0 1.851 34.722 27.761 43 21 26.785 1400.15 1 66 23 0 006 0 00 0 200 0 2644.1 1.781 34.725 27.765 42.41 25 213 1501 72 1.59 24 0 005 0 001 2800.0 2762.1 1.707 34.725 27.765 42.41 25 213 1501 72 1.59 24 0 007 0 005 0 001 2800.0 2762.1 1.600 41.725 27.774 41.79 25 612 1501.12 1.50 24 0 007 0 005 0 001 2000.0 2958.0 1.515 34.392 27.792 39.41 26.440 1504.14 1.39 19 0.000 0 006 0 001 2000.0 2958.0 1.515 34.392 27.792 39.41 26.440 1505.70 1.39 18 0.000 0 006 2000.0 2058.0 1.515 34.392 27.792 39.41 26.440 1505.70 1.39 22 0 004 0 002 0 007 1000.0 1055.8 1.384 14.724 27.797 38.57 27.219 1508 55 1.15 22 0 005 0 004 2000.0 1251.6 1.293 34.725 27.806 17.57 27.219 1508 55 1.15 22 0 005 0 004 300.0 1251.6 1.293 34.725 27.806 17.55 27.209 1511 50 1.02 22 0 005 0 004 3000.0 1251.6 1.213 14.722 27.806 17.55 27.591 1511 50 0.02 20 000 0.000 1550.0 3447.1 1.213 14.722 27.806 17.55 27.591 1511 50 0.07 17 0 001 0 007 1500.0 3447.1 1.213 14.722 27.806 17.55 27.595 1511 50 1.02 22 0 004 0 001 1500.0 3447.1 1.213 14.722 27.807 34.78 39.78 1516.51 0.91 27 0 001 0 007 3700.0 3642.4 1.185 14.722 27.812 37.00 27 1516.11 0.91 27 0 004 0 005 3700.0 3642.0 1.173 14.722 27.812 37.00 27 28 37 1519 6 0.87 21 0.00 0 000.0 3700.0 1.173 14.722 27.812 37.00 27 28 37 1519 6 0.87 21 0.00 0 000.0 3700.0 3037.5 1.165 34.722 27.811 37.66 30.584 1521.16 0.84 19 0.00 10 000 4000.0 4022.5 1.161 34.722 27.811 37.66 30.584 1521.3 0 84 19 0.00 10 000 4000.0 4227.3 1.163 34.722 27.811 37.66 30.584 1521.3 0 84 19 0.00 10 000 4000.0 4227.3 1.163 34.722 27.811 37.84 39.10 11.151 151.5 34.72 27.811 37.64 30.584 1521.3 0 84 19 0.00 10 000 4000.0 4227.3 1.163 34.722 27.811 37.84 39.10 11.151 151.5 34.72 27.811 37.64 30.584 1521.3 0 84 19 0.00 10 000 4000.0 4227.3 1.163 34.722 27.811 37.84 39.10 11.151 151.5 34.78 18 19 0.00 0.00 0.00 4000.0 4227.3 1.163 34.722 27.811 37.84 39.10 11.151 151.5 34.78 18 19 0.00 0.00 0.00 4000.0 4227.3 1.163 34.722 27.811 37.84 39.10 11.151 151.5 34.78 18 19 0.00 0.00 0.00 4000.0 4227.3 1.163 34.722 27.810 38.95 12.814 551.5



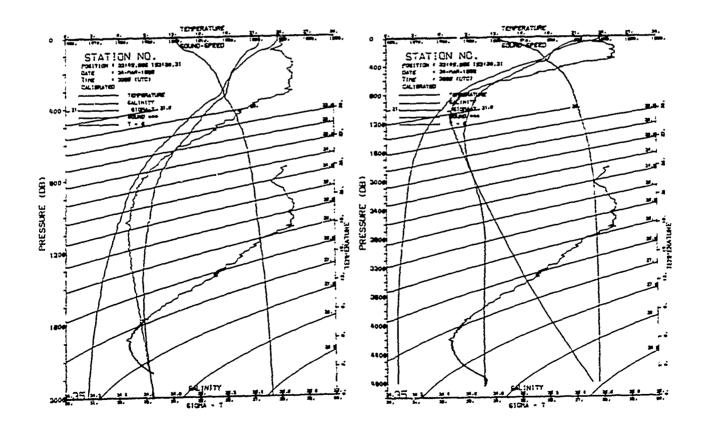


Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer

| 2007 | 1 MINE COOK = FEMOLOGY | 1 MINE COOK = FEMOLOGY | 2 MINE COOK | 1 MINE COOK |

	SAL 5399-T 3M	C	Pot. 2000
~ "			
	15.415 24.180 172.92 15.441 24,186 172.46	9,300 1512.46 9,373 1512.43	23.81 2 0.010 0.055 23.86 26 0.065 0.063
10.0 9.9 21.905 20.0 19.9 23.706	15.546 24.195 172.21	0.145 1512.50	23,78 25 0,055 0,001
30.0 27.0 21.755	25.426 24.190 313.10	1,110 1532.50	23.25 29 0,965 0.000
40.C 39.7 23.536	35.612 24.243 MA.M	1,400 1532.23	23.53 22 0.043 0.043
59.0 49.5 23.398	B.625 24.296 351.79	1.955 1532.03	23.38 18 9.057 0.059
40.0 59 6 23.125	35.600 24.361 357.36	2.216 1531.46 2.570 1539.45	23.11 29 9.579 6.678 22.75 16 9.175 9.191
	15.571 26.436 358.13 135.546 26 619 334.08	2.913 1528.07	22,94 18 0,363 0,252
99,0 79,4 22,053 10,0 89,3 21,530	15.418 24.828 315.38	3,237 1527.00	21.51 17 0.672 0.075
130,6 99,3 21,256	35.632 24,985 307.42	3,509 1527.29	21.26 18 0,360 0.562
129,0 119,1 20,615	15.653 25.092 299.37	4,147 1525.94	20.61 29 0,099 0.196
149,0 139,0 29,141	35.466 25.209 216.96	4,711 1524.5	30,12 17 0,000 0,073 19,63 17 0,070 0,064
160,0 158.0 19.559	15.609 S.130 344.40	5.251 1523.99 5.772 1523.31	19.20 17 0.557 6.672
100.0 176.7 19.315 200.0 196.5 18.625	35.661 25.662 257.96 35.663 25.569 265.59	6.275 1522.23	18,79 19 0.052 0.059
220.0 218.3 18.571	35.694 25.662 239.23	6,759 1521.90	18.53 17 0.004 0.341
	35.691 35.717 234.60	7.233 1521.53	18.30 16 0.936 0.030
268.0 258.0 18.009	35.600 25.702 229.07	7,697 1521.07	16.00 16 0.022 0.018
	35.674 25.830 225.63	8.151 1530.75	17,79 17 0,636 0,627 17,52 15 0,664 0,067
	15.646 25.873 221.56	9.597 1529.29 9.034 1529.15	17.52 15 0,064 0.067 17.37 21 0,043 0.062
329,0 317.5 17.426 340,0 337,3 16.966	35.660 25.919 217.76 35.572 25.962 214.13	9.667 1519.00	16.91 28 0.062 0.062
360,0 157,2 16,230		9,889 1516,94	16.16 19 9,144 0.151
MO.0 177.0 15.614	35.403 ¥.146 197.19	10.293 1515.33	15.55 21 0.001 0.004
400.0 396.8 15.151	35.364 36.221 190.48	10.600 1514.19	15.09 17 0.063 0.066
420.0 416.6 14.646	35,297 36,388 184.34	11.056 1517.65	14,54 18 0.891 0.099
440,0 436,4 14,164	35.2% 26.367 177.13	11.417 1511.53	14.19 22 0.099 0.103 13.76 19 0.021 0.025
	35,265 26,430 171,51 35,191 26,455 169,34	12.107 1509.74	13.36 20 0.065 0.081
400,0 476,1 13,434 500,0 495,9 12,912	35.130 26.512 164.06		12.94 18 9,877 0.068
550.0 545.4 12.047	35.059 26.627 153.69		11.97 20 0.052 0.065
600 0 544.9 10.963	34,929 26,727 144.26	13.975 1503.11	10 09 20 0.030 0.044
700.0 691.9 9.133	34,702 26.864 131.22	15.353 1097.92	9.05 20 0.030 0 035
	34,570 36,966 121.46	16.616 1494.60	7.76 20 0.028 0.024 6.81 20 0.042 0.034
900.0 891.7 6.899	34,510 27,047 113,76 34,409 27,113 107,68	17.788 1092.53 18.892 1091.73	5.19 17 0.023 0.017
	34,472 27,196 99,44	19,924 1490,28	5,42 17 0,035 0.017
		20.877 1409.63	4 53 17 0,064 0.009
		21.757 1000.94	4.26 19 0.014 0.010
1400.0 1365.5 3.983		22,565 1009,05	3,61 13 0,010 0.009
		23,323 1469,17	3.49 19 0.013 0 010
		24.025 1009.50 24.600 1090.02	3.18 19 0.013 0.007 2.89 18 0.007 0 005
		25,294 1490.93	2,69 15 0 001 0.002
		25.875 1491.83	2.50 20 0.001 0.003
2000,0 1976.5 2.495		26,426 1492.93	2.35 24 0.064 0.000
2100.0 2014.8 2.365	34,671 27,677 51,74	26.955 1474.16	2,23 19 0,005 0,003
		27.665 \$495.45	2.13 23 0.004 0.003
		27.956 1496.71	2.01 18 0.005 0 002 1.94 19 0.002 0 003
		28,430 1476,10 28,893 1479,45	1.25 18 0.005 0.001
2500.0 2467.7 2.031	71.12 LI,14 13.43	******	1.03 10 0.003 0.004

390,0 3565.8 1.963 Ja.	SP 27 275 44.	47 JJ. JM :	190.55 2.73	THE BLAKE CLOSE
2700.0 264.9 1.560 14.3	20 27.25 41	20 20 20 1	W	2234900
3000 0 2061.9 1.792 St.	12 21.TT C	# 10 254 B	503.54 :.54	21 0 064 £ 500
2100.0 2059.9 1.725 54.2	# 29 282 et.	. S W 412 1	544.00 1.54	
			34.35 1.6	
			363.43 1.M	
		AL PL WE		
				22 222 224
			1.D	
				29 0,569 0,000
			759.42 2,54	
NOS BMS 1,333 M.	30 23.6F4 J2	.# 33.167 B	354.93 Q.M	22 0.000 0.000
1200.0 M42.2 1.229 M.1	26 27,006 37.	50 H.W :	505,00 0 54	22 0.064 0.062
1000.0 1719.8 1.276 No.	20 21,005 17.	44 54.248	108.01 9 9	20 3 3011 0,011
1999.0 3017.3 2.284 M.	220 27.800 17.	. AD 34,536 1	529.85 9.50	ILC MI GOCI
400 9 H.O 1,171 H.			424.58 am	
4100 mg.2 1,551 M.			121.22 0.51	
			524.95 0.41	
8400.0 4324.4 2.258 34,2			528,45 0.85	
65 00 ,0 0031,5 -3,372 34,3			:10,15 O.A:	
4600.0 4553.9 1,273 34,7	722 27,010 DB.		5姓,尹 《典	
4250,0 4656.1 1,572 34,3	722 27 #11 7E.	.77 12.591 1	511,74 9.01	24 9.561 C.399
4000.0 4753.3 2,272 34,2	29 27 9M #	.22 37.90¢ 5	575.00 D.F	41 0.001 0.071
400.0 4723.0 1.170 14.1	27 27 806 19	E 16.626 1	515.61 0.77	41 0.003 0.000



Seamap 3 - Route A - Summer

	\$14193W	£	22.740	132.43	x 4	(anno 5											
	Sast- 3	D-2/12-00-	124	E- 03330+1		064	***** 4943			Stat 1304	•	22.346	139.34		*******		
	ЭЕРЭН	76-		\$1 5-4 -1	4.5.4		est,:64	3.5		54M- 91	r#2/2 ***	724	- m2n3=1		360	1775	
CON	, °27	-< 22,7 ≈ 0	75.763	24.423	20/1 231.0	2.2	-C 22.70	74/Sec 52/28.4		mie:w	TEMP	201, 201 FW	628ml-1	4.5.4	Ce.	PE1.11-	5.5
CON		1.74	34.397	27.458	72.4	2.00	3.07	1461.4		_	-c	24		-271	22	-C	7.3 -/5ec
COL	4217	1.170	24.780	27,740	30.0	4.00		*220.0	006	31	22.300	23.367	24.316	542.6	6.00	22.20	1229.2
200	4794	1.100	34.7;*	27,000	>4.8	6.00	.76	1234.9	200	204	:0.436	34,030	Zo.7e3	128.3	0.44	18.74	2000.0
									000	1170	4.448	34,440	27.334	83. *	0.00	4.74	1407 0
	5°41134	2	33.370	133.42	c =	s				01AT194	7	22,246	143.04				
	SA:E- 21	/85/6h	1340	E- 14400TT		20	**** ****				1/82/1984		- esement	_			
	36Pfm	TEM*	***	0:0	4.8.V	-	P31.16	\$.6					-			2904	
		-c	Pes		GI	34	-C	7/Sec		360 TH	100	BOL FOLTY	#:074-T	4.5.7	C/4	PC1.15-P	4.4
586		23.030	23.477	24,385	344.3	6.00	25.94	1231.2		•	-c	200		0.11	M.R.	-c	-Viles
COS	1433	2.448	34. e31	27.639	34.1	0.90	2.53	1400.7	200	26	22.738	23.375	24.342	227.0	ø. es	22.92	15:0.*
									***	300	10.128	34.000	26.702	130.3	4.00	:0.05	1700.4
									-	1993	3.330 2.438	34.333 34.431	27,477 27,442	71,3 34,7	1.00 1.00	3.47	1407,1
										1443	*****	J,-J1	41.0-2	3.7	•.	2.20	1443.4
	\$14110m	3	35.378	194.13		(AVW 3											
	8A1E- 30	/ 01/170 6	F1=0	- 220a0rf		3 0	Tre- 4838			9:A119w		27,296	143.03		Emmoras		
	MP:M	***	54.14117	*100-1	4.5.V	64	P01.16-	5.9			-	32.3.0					
		*C	Pet		0.11	RA.	+C	PVSec		347E- 00	/02/1704	754	- 2213E81		367	7	
206		22.000	23.303	24,414	₹31.9	e. es	22.67	1330.7									
000		3.000	34.377	27,547	43 8	0.00	2.07	1487.1		M P1H	16-	SAL INITY	610-4-T	4.5.V		PSI, IEPP	8.6
CONS		1.170	34.710	27.001	30.*	0.00	.63	1327.6	-	37	-C 37.348	79t 23,317	24,443	C./1	~~	•C	3-6
-	4734	1.100	34.717	37 .497	34.2	0.00	.74	1323.5	500	247	13.948	23.77	26,423	143.4	5.00 5.00	13,76	1578 1
									č	542	7.146	24,783	20.040	120.7	7.2	7.18	1475.0
									00%	837	4.410	24.314	27,110	103.4			1000
	STATION	•	33.200	154.43	T #4	[~~]											
	241E- 31	/81/1 76 4	f:«E	- 211 00 7		260	T 4783			#14110m	•	32.636	147,0:0		[4444]		
	DEPTH.	:6-		8:274-7	A. S.V	CE	PS1.16-P	9.5					30-3010				
	•	•c	Pat	•	0,/1	R.A.	•c	9/fec		-	V83/1786	714	- 002s0m1		269	T *83	į.
CDE		23.836	23.363	24.243	334.7	0.00	23.04	1331.3									
CDS		3.370	34.543	27,467	47.9	●. ●	3.20	1100.6		DEPTH	TEMP		SIBM-T	A. 8. U		P21,16P	9 5
C01		1.100	34,786	27_794	24.3	3.00 3.00	.04	1227.4	CPS	20	+C 27.2≠8	791 23.473	24.614	332.1	٦ <i>ر</i>	.·c	-1500
205	4677	1.710	34.718	27,270	48.4		.41	1324,4	200	240	13.448	23.443	26.212	107.0	1.22	27.23 13.47	1315.4
									COO	-67	4.770	34,493	24.713	123.0	8.30	8.00	1476.1
									200	T18	4.000	34.377	27,000	107.7	8.88	4.79	:471.8
	STATION	3	33.898	130.39	· #	3											
	541E- 81	r#2/ # 6	1146	- 2257841		369	7++- 2464										
	DEPIH	16.00	SALINITY Pat	\$19m-1	4, 8.V	~ Cr	POT TERM	9.5 */\$ec									
COG	32	22.878	731 33,377	74 447	222.6	3.A	-C 22.84	1330.0									
206	1364	3.326	34,349	24,412 27,493	49.5		3.21	1400.4									
296	3461	1.790	34,713	27,790	34.7		1.02	1213.0									
200	1000	1.200	34.701	27,742	34.6	0.00	. **	1314.0									

Listings of Niskin bottle data for VCTOD stations 1 to 35, taken using a rosette sampler on upcasts. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A

	\$141200	10	33,946	:07.116	. =	(-5			SIAII	:3	21.176	174.34	*	*****		
	SAIE- B	·/82/1 ***	71-			œ	*****		2416- 1	6/2/1904	7:-	- 1003597		36 21	-	
	DEFT-	16-		5:3-4-T	4.8.V		PS1.TEMP	6.6	26974	rem		8:8-s-F	4. S.V		P31.16-	5.5
		4,14 8	***		77.7	2.2	-c	#/ Jac 1478.1		-	Pet		CLIF	~~	-c	margae.
OP1		4,146	34. 300 34. 300	27,30s 27,20s	89.2	:=	4,44	1986.1	008 401 006 477	17.200	22.203	76.565	154.2	3.50	17.14	1545.5
227		2.040	34.300	27.231	43.4	- 22	2.94	1466.4	C96 647	7.818 7.70 8	34.314 34.634	76.931 27.637	37.4	8.00 9.00	7 74 7.12	1473.2
	7020	7.700	34,643	27.003	31.7	0.00	2.17	1072.7		••••	,,,,,,	47.632	32.0	٠.٠	2.12	1442.2
									STATES	17	35.460	::i.~	**			
	SITLION.	11	31,466	173.336	-	(Views)			eatre 2	/2/1984	***	- 100001		5601	- 4413	
	947E- 60	1/02/1906	T14	- 11 030 17		907	7 3170									
	3EPTH	75-	SOLIMITY	******	4.6.V	04	PRT. 16PP	8.6	DEP!	1500		61 014-1	4.5.V		101.1€	5.8
	Ar.		- Cot	91,000	0./1	75.75	*C	S/Sec	006 463	-C 7.836	794 24,324	24.927	0./1	2.4	-C 7.74	1471.3
C01		21.718	23,734	24.600	307.7	0.00	21.70	1220.2	OR 98	3,200	34.344	20.727 27,104	171.4		3.50	1487.4
CH		3.346	34,428	27.:38	181.7	8.00	3.43	1400.0	005 1900	7.328	34.616	27.437	34.6		2.19	1492.4
CPE		3.330	34.339	27.362	46.7	0.00	3.21	1469.3								
200	1704	2.430	34.614	27.43E	33.*	0.00	2.26	:472.0								
									STATION	:5	20.130	172,384		ATTE		
	STATEON	32	31.000	179.346	•	~~			8416- 2	3/3/1986	TIM	(- 88:30 17		œ	7 3761	
	04TE- 81	/62/1984	TIM	- 123 00 11		30	70 30:0		SEPTH	100		SIGN-T	4.5.V		POT. 15PP	6.6 m/Sec
	DEPIM	TENP	SALIMITY	414-4-7	4.8.V	Os	P31, 199P	5.8	000 104	-C 14,778	791 33, 33 4	23.997	CL/1	6.00	+C 10.73	1313.2
	~~~	-c	725	J.00	GJI	PL/L	*C	M/Sec	200 465	10.420	34.816	70.701	142.2	1.2	16.27	1407.6
2016		23.300	23.823	24,414	251.9		25.47	1237.7	200 701	3.328	34, 332	27.100	184.1		3,44	1407.2
COS		23.700	35.823	24,414	232.0	9.00	23.49	1933.7	200 1700	7.330	34.411	27.432	35.2	0,00	2.21	1497.3
285		0.430	34.337	24.932	823.3		7.46	1493.8								-
COS	1000	7.438	34.398	27.3%	38.4	0.00	2.53	1400.0								
									STATION	z•	20.328	174.3%		enere 3		
	314110×	13	20.346	179,374	96	AW03			BATE- 2	3/2/1984	111	E- 20338HT		<b>&gt;</b> (*	Tre- 3336	1
	CATE- 01	/2/1984	TIME	- 20260FT		969	Ties 7473		DEPTH	1610		61874-T	A.S.V	C.	r01,15-	5.5
						_			•	-c	Ppt		C./1	ML/L	<b>-</b> €	F130-
	DEPIM	IEMP	SAL INITY	SI SPUA-T	A. S. V	~C1	POT.:EPP -S	5.8 4/8ec	200 70	17,300	33.637	25.452	254.1	3,00	14.54	1577.1
COO	1.	-C 21.878	79t 23,723	24.813	C./f		21.87	1520.3	095 997 096 2001	3.4 <b>00</b> 2.310	34.337	27. <b>8</b> 44 27.437	100.8	0.00	3.32	1477.5
COS		5.130	34.392	27, 176	**.3		3.87	1467.2	200	2.310	34.813	47.637	34.7		2.57	14-2.3
COS		2,400	34.687	27.017	57.2	0.00	2.34	1493.1								
									STATION	23	23.578	172,306		3		
	9141109		31.100	177.000		~~·s				3/83/1 <b>98</b> 4		F- #34401E	_	_	fm= 4314	
		-			•	-										
	DATE- 13	/2/1766	TIFE	- 0770651		DEP	Tree 4838		DEPTH	16m	SALINIIY DE	510M-T	A.S.U	~ C:	POT, 1(100	5.5 /5•c
	CCF1w	167	SALINITY	S12-4-1	A.8.V		POT. TEMP	5.5	C06 6	4.320	34,436	27.202	78.6	8,00	4.52	1468.5
	•	*C	Pot		CL/T	PL/L	•€	M. Boc	C88 441	4.526	34.434	27.262		0.00	4.44	1444,7
285		13.376	33.430	24.183	170.0		13.23	1313.7	006 1974	2.260	34.426	27.675	36.9	9,00	2.12	1492.2
CHS		12.898	33.426	76.373	133.3	8.00	17.04	1504.5								
C99		7.448	34.532	27.001	32.0	0.00 0.00	7, 3 <b>4</b> 7, 11	1442.2								
1.09	1443	7.256	34.638	27.001	32.0		4.11	12.3								

Listings of Niskin bottle data for VCTOD stations 1 to 35, taken using a rosette sampler on upcasts. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A

	874713H	26	25.198	107.43		<b>E</b> ~~ 3											
	3416- 1	0/83/1 <b>98</b> 4	Tim	E- 1754UTC		96	PTH- 2404			STATION	31	38.436	130.130	SEA	<b>~</b> 3		
	MP IN	:5-		\$1 <b>0%</b> -T	4.5.V		-01.15	8.5		SATE- 18	/63/1964	Tire	- 2851UTC		XP1	TH- 3669	
205	74	*C	79E 33.719	25.435	22/7 234.0	14.7L 0.86	*C 17.32	M/Sec 1522.9		DEPTH	100	der tutty	SISM-T	A. S. V	CE	PS1_151P	5.5
355		4.120	34,444	27.846	184.2	3.00	4.04	:460.8			+C	Pat		CLIT	ML/L	•=	-1200
006	1000	2.390	74.433	27.447	31.4	3,00	2.14	147'-3	COS	2467	1.470	34.731	27.734	43.*	4,00	1,74	14**,*
	\$14110 <del>~</del>	27	26.475	144.42	E 1	Kwe 3				STATION	32	31.200	154.496	5CA	w 3		
	DATE- 14	185/84	1174	(- #22 <b>9</b> UTC		DE	714- 3448			9ATE- 19	/83/1984	TIM	e 2022UTC		DEPT	fm- 4627	
	14 P I m	::-	54L(%)]]Y	5184-1-	4.8.V	Ce	-01.15	5.5		BEPTH	TEMP	MALINITY	SISTA-T	A.S.Y	01	-01.16-	5.5
	-	÷c	Pat		0./1	ML/L	•C	M/Sec		•	•c	Ppt		CL/17	M./L	•c	M. Sec
CPS		17.010	25.710	25.343 24.943	246.3	9.00	18.98 7.99	1523.6	000		25.878 9,928	35.476 34.7 <b>90</b>	23.662 26.802	471.4	2,00 0,00	23.64 4.83	1533.*
COS		8.048 3.178	34.4:8 34.485	27.334	130.3	1.00 1.00	3.00	1407.7	006 006		2.636	34.787	27.733	44.7	8.00	1.07	1200.8
000	1008	2.346	34.667	27.677	31.1	0.00	2.22	1477.6	006		1.300	34,497	27.700	40.7	2,00	. #3	1551.2
	MITATE	26	27,200	145,27		EAW 3											
		/83/1704		E- 1301UTC	_		PTH- 3330										
				•				0.6									
	DEPTH	TEI <del>S"</del> +C	Pat	918PM-T	A. 8, V	PL/L	POT.TEMP	M/Sec									
COS	103	17,730	33.732	23.333	244.4	0.00	19.93	1324.3									
COG	384	12.020	35.046	76.439	151.6	0.00	11.75	1505.*									
COS	1441	2.348	34.673	27.666	30.4	0.00	2.22	1492.7									
	MOITATE	24	24.218	161.13		EANAP 3											
	DATE- 17	/83/1984	TIM	- 1893076		961	TH- 1436										
	DEFTH	TENP	SALINITY	sime-T	A.S.V	01	POT. 1EPP	8.5					•				
	•	•C	Ppt	•••	CL/T	FL/L	•C	11/9ec									
COG	32	24.120	39.712	24,147	377.3	0.00	24.11	1534.1									
200	195	20.348 7,300	35.719 34.544	23.221 27.024	277.9	0.00 0.00	20.32 7.30	1323.4									
COS		3.330	34.974	27.494	49.1	8,00	3,44	1487.3									
	STATION	36	27.300	139.51	•	EAWP 3											
	DATE- 18	/83/1786	Tire	- 6784UTC		DE	THP 2838										
	DEPTH	TEMP	SALINITY	SISTA-T	4.8.V	GE PL/L	POT. TEPP	8.8 M/Sec									
CDE	41	•C	Ppt 35,483	24,467	332.0	0.00	23.13	1531.8									
CBS	43	73.148	33.467	24,416	332,1	0.06	23.13	1531.0									
							17 48	1584.4									

Listings of Niskin bottle data for VCTOD stations 1 to 35, taken using a rosette sampler on upcasts. Summer survey SEAMAP 3 (RANRL 1/86) route A THE VCTOD SALINITY IS NOT WELL CALIBRATED AND NO CALIBRATION DATA IS AVAILABLE FOR STATIONS 33 TO 35.

## PART B PRESENTS SUMMER DATA FOR ROUTE B OF FIGURE 1 (SEE PAGE 2)

ROUTE B WAS COVERED BY TWO SURVEYS:-

SURVEY SEAMAP 1 IN JANUARY TO FEBRUARY 1984

SURVEY SEAMAP 5 IN FEBRUARY 1987

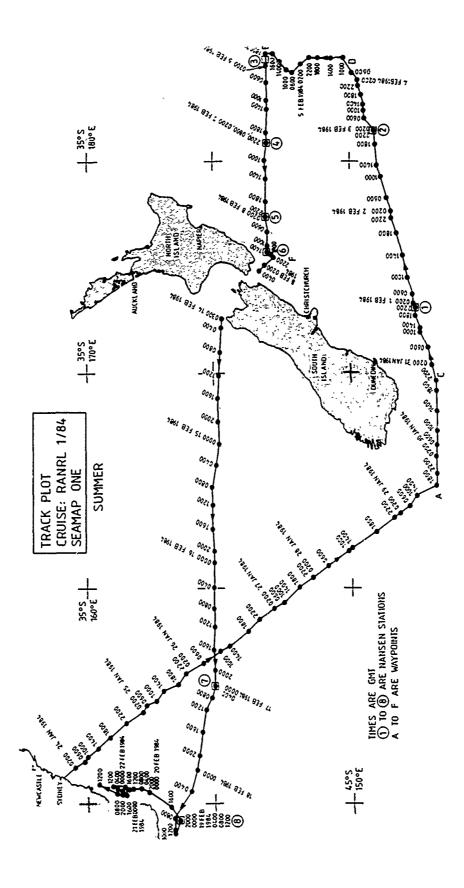


Figure 30. Track plot and oceanographic station positions for SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84) summer survey on route B in the South Pacific Ocean, 24 January 1984 to 22 February 1984

## PART B - SUMMER SURVEYS FOR SEAMAP SOUTH PACIFIC ROUTE B

Part B presents oceanographic data for two surveys. Survey RANRL 1/84 (SEAMAP 1) was made in south hemispheric oceanographic summer (February to March 1984) from Sydney to south of New Zealand, Chatham Islands, Cook Strait, Bass Strait, and return to Sydney (figure 30). Acoustic and geophysical data for the cruise are given in other sources (see Appendix II). This was the first of the SEAMAP series of cruises made on the naval oceanographic research vessel HMAS Cook. The remainder of route B between Sydney and New Zealand was completed on cruise SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) discussed in the following section (page 110).

Data for the winter counterparts of the summer cruise data given here, designated as RANRL 6/85 (SEAMAP 2), and RANRL 17/86 (SEAMAP 4) will be given in a following report (Hamilton and Boyle, 1989).

Data for SEAMAP survey one (RANRL 1/84) - route B - Summer

Surface parameters

Sea state, swell height, and wind vectors

Values of observations made at four-hourly intervals are shown in figures 31 and 32. Table 1 (on page 5) shows the sea conditions associated with the sea state values. Much of the cruise occurred in sea states of 4 or less, associated with winds under 25 kn, and swell height of 2 m, corresponding to slight to moderate conditions. Wind speeds to 40 kn were encountered east of the Chatham Islands with rough to very rough seas and 5 m swell.

Surface temperature and salinity

Sea Surface Temperature (SST)

SST is shown in figure 33 as discrete values taken at four-hourly intervals from the continuous record of a hull mounted sensor. The data is uncalibrated. The spatial distribution does not allow good contours to be drawn from this data, but see figure 34 for an attempt. Highest temperatures are seen along and east of the east Australian coast, in the East Australian Current and its eastward continuation as the Tasman Front. Coldest waters are seen south-west of New Zealand. Temperature range is 11.9 to 24.4°C (uncalibrated).

RMC Wellington satellite derived SST patterns are shown for New Zealand waters (figure 37) for weeks ending 30 January, and 6, 13, 20 February 1984. The RMC charts state that the derived SSTs may be low by 1 to 4°C. Warm waters extend down the west coast of the South Island, but their southwards extension below South Island is not defined. Uncalibrated salinity and temperature hourly values from a thermo-salinograph are shown in figures 35 and 36.

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Four Nansen bottle values plotted for comparison, with the salinity scale shown as (Salinity - 34) PSU, show the salinity values to be high by approximately 0.25 PSU. Surface salinity decreases from 43°S, 160°E along the track to reach minimum values around 47°S, 173°40'E with values less than 35 uncalibrated units to near waypoint E. The general area of lower salinity to the east of New Zealand is indicative of the usual position of lower salinities seen south of the Subtropical Convergence.

Bathymetry (figures 39, 41, 44, 46)

The bathymetry is shown as five sections (in four diagrams) along ship track corresponding to the waypoints Sydney, ABCDEF shown in figure 30. The sections are drawn from hourly observations from either the centre beam of the Stabilised Narrow Beam Echo Sounding System (SNBESS) or a Precision Depth Recorder (PDR). In cases where depth was not available, eg when depth was lost because of rough sea conditions, depth is taken from GEBCO chart 5.10 (General Bathymetric Charts of the Oceans published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Ottawa, Canada). GEBCO values are marked with a G. Features such as seamounts are named where possible but since the bathymetry is self explanatory no further descriptions will be made. Note that features are occasionally crossed more than once when the ship backtracks. The sections are smoothed interpretations showing major features, not detailed bathymetric data.

Temperature and salinity cross sections

XBT Temperature cross sections

Six XBT sections are given, corresponding to straight line traverses between way points Sydney and ABCDEF shown on figure 30

Sydney to south of New Zealand (figure 38)

An eddy or meander of the East Australian Current is crossed from XBT numbers 1 to 13. A subsurface warm core feature is sited on XBTs 6 and 17 which is masked above 200 m by the surface expression of the first meander. XBTs 18 and 19 show cooler waters separating the first meander from another warm water eddy or meander between XBTs 20 and 28 which is very much weaker than than the first, eg the 15°C isotherm is at 400 m in the first feature and at 100 m in the second. The two features are followed by a third body of shallow warm surface water (XBT 32) which has no subsurface expression below about 70 m. Waters then get cooler to the south and isotherm slopes indicate northwards flow until point A, where southward flowing warmer waters are crossed on the western side of the Snares Shelf. XBT are not available to properly define the eastern side of this current. Sloping isotherms indicate a northward flow component of current east of the plateau (the Southland current). RMC SST isotherms (figure 37) indicate the two currents are linked. The western current may be related to the Subtropical Convergence, at least in the south.

Text continued on page 96

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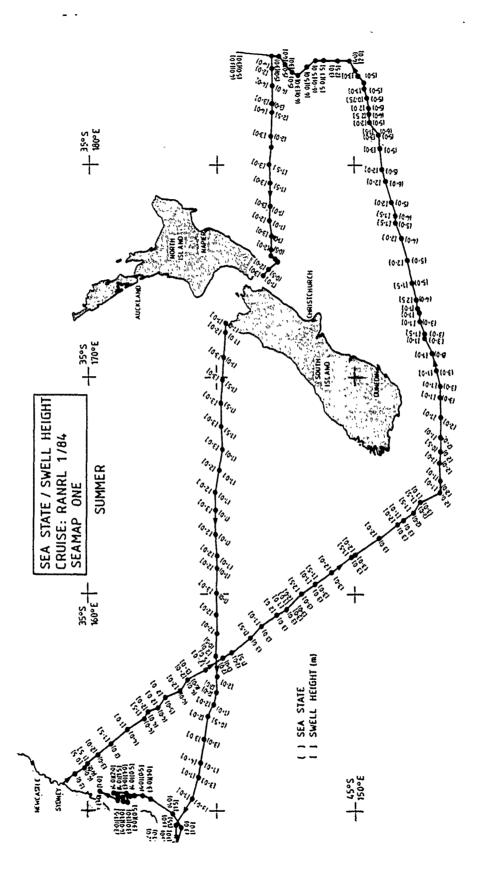


Figure 31. Sea state and swell height for SEAMAP route B in summer 1984 on survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84)

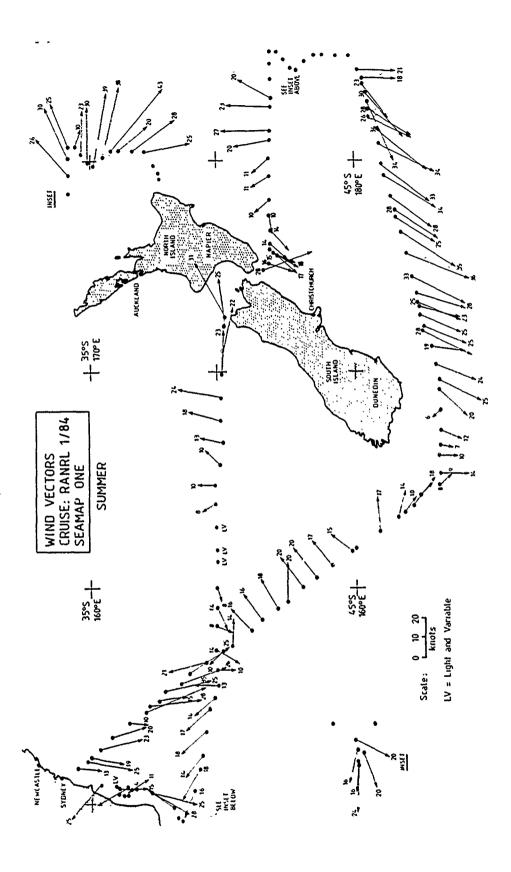


Figure 32. Wind vectors for SEAMAP route B in summer 1984 on survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84)

1

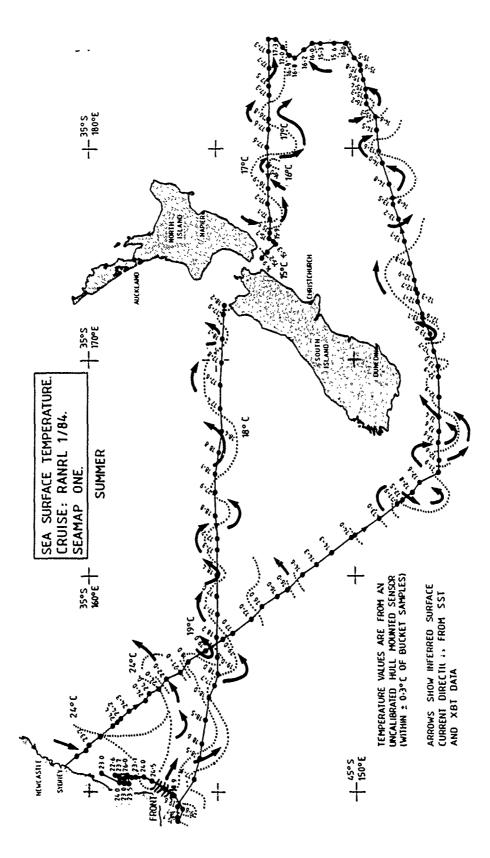


Figure 33. Sea surface temperature values for SEAMAP route B in summer 1984 on survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84)

Figure 34. Sea surface temperature contours for SEAMAP route B in summer 1984 on survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84)

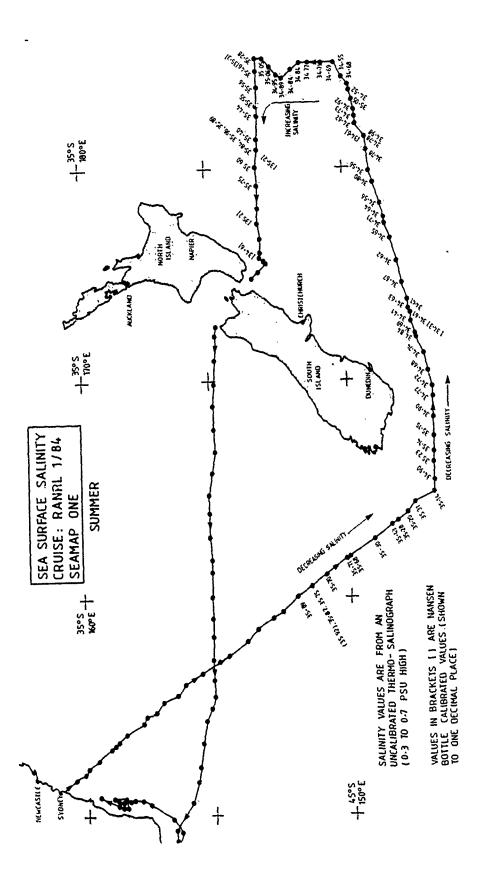


Figure 35. Sea surface salinity values for SEAMAP route B in summer 1984 on survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84)

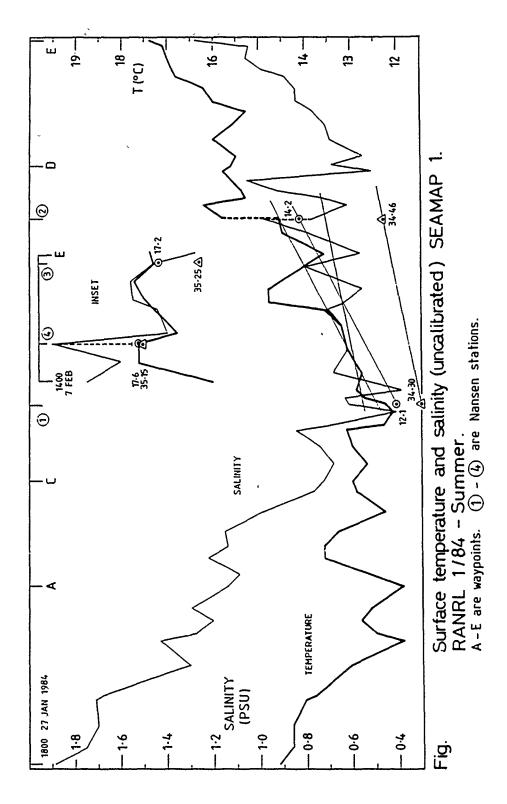


Figure 36. Surface temperature and salinity versus cumulative distance travelled for SEAMAP route B in summer 1984 on survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84)

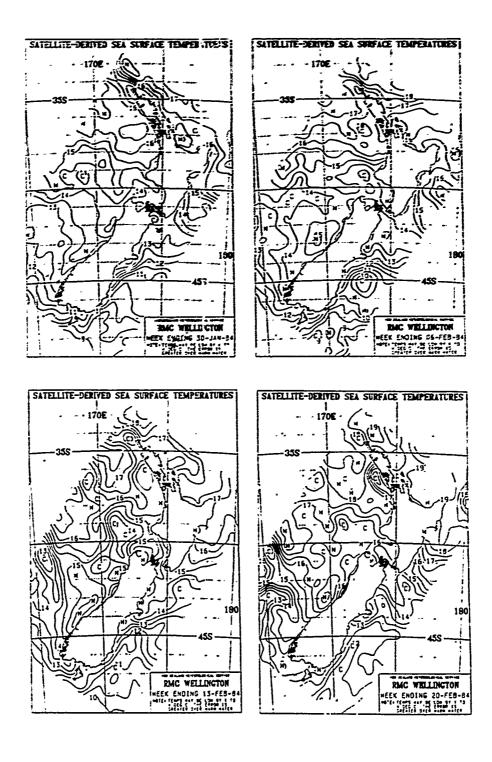


Figure 37. Sea surface temperature contours derived by Royal Meterological Centre Wellington, New Zealand from satellite data for 30 January and 6, 13, 20 February 1984 coinciding with sections of SEAMAP 1 summer survey (RANRL 1/84) route B

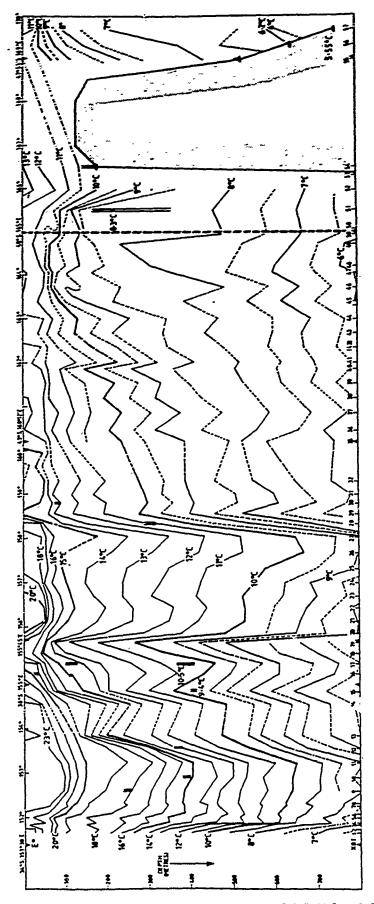


Figure 38. XBT temperature section from Sydney to waypoint C (47°49'S, 170°E) for 24 to 29 January 1984. Summer survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84) route B. Parallel vertical lines show isothermal waters

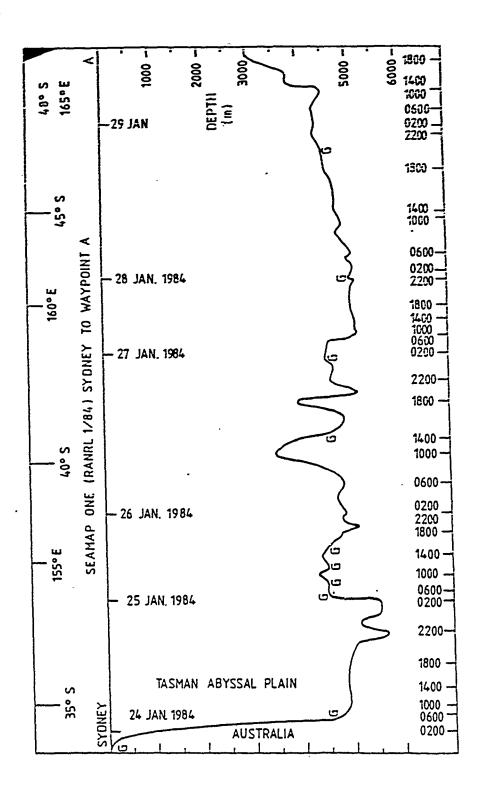


Figure 39. Bathymetry from Sydney to waypoint A (48°S, 165°E). Summer survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84) route B. (See figure 41 for bathymetry from waypoint A to waypoint C)

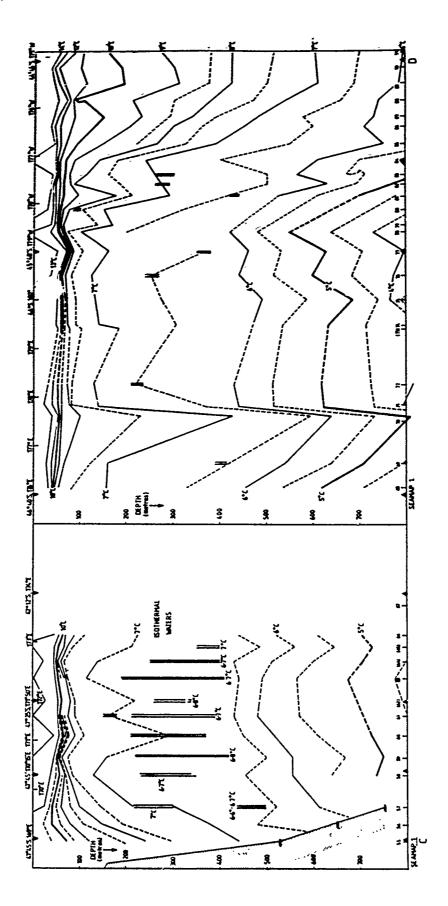


Figure 40. XBT temperature section from waypoint C (47°49'S, 170°E) to way-point D (44°45'S, 175°W) for 29 January to 4 February 1984. Summer survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84) route B. Parallel vertical lines show isothermal waters

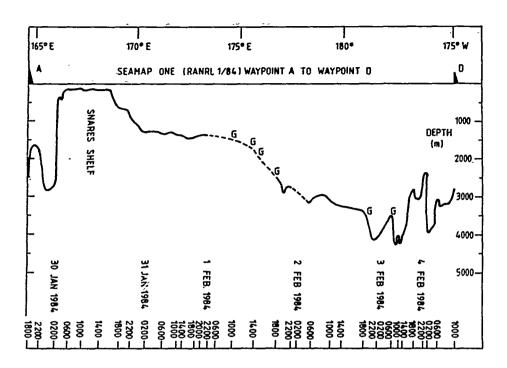


Figure 41. Bathymetry from waypoint A (48°S, 165°E) to waypoint D (44°45'S, 175°W) via waypoint C (47°49'S, 170°E). Summer survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84' route B

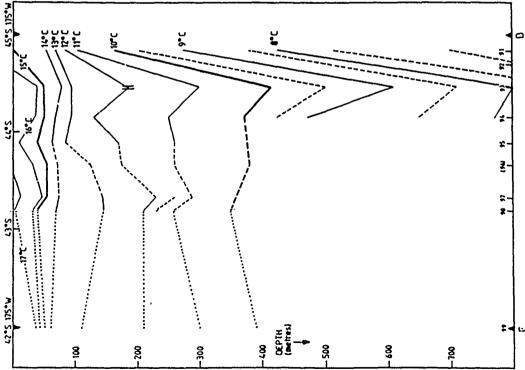


Figure 42. XBT temperature section from waypoint D (44°45'S, 175°W) to way-point E (42°S, 175°W) for 4, 5 February 1984. Summer survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84) route B. (See figure 44 for Bathymetry)

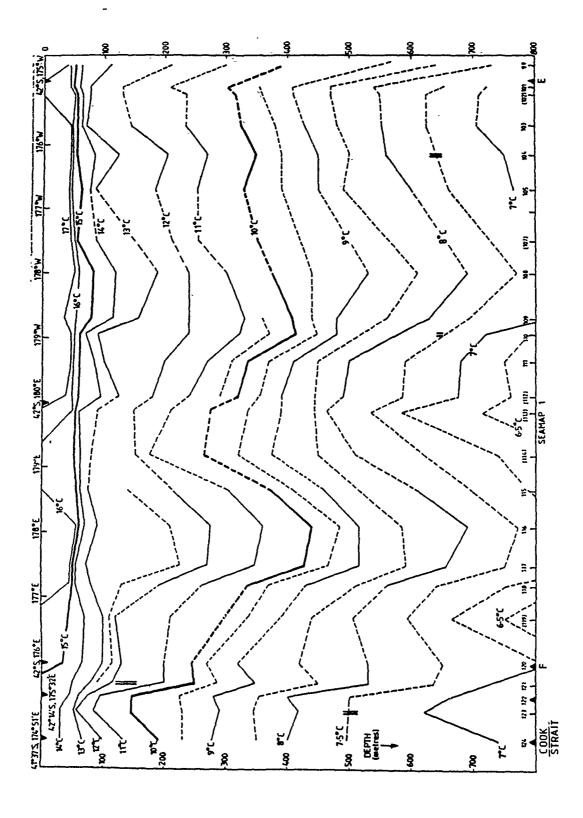


Figure 43. XBT temperature section from waypoint E (42°S, 175°W) to eastern Cook Strait (41°37'S, 174°51'E) for 6 to 8 February 1984. Summer survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84) route B

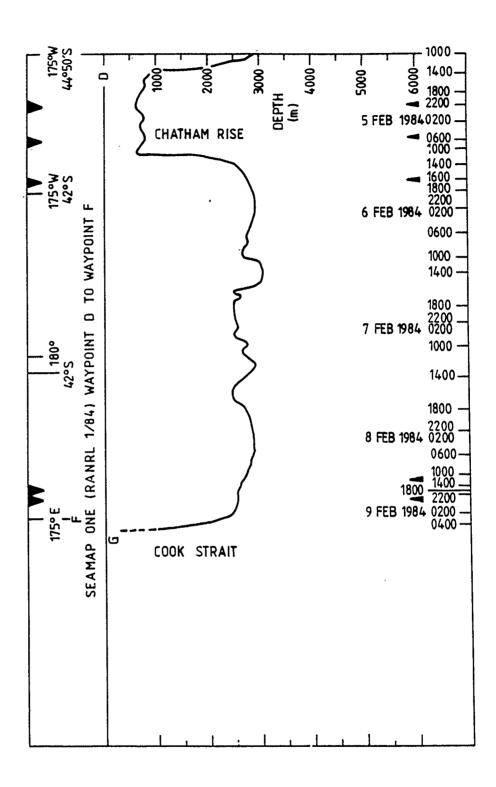


Figure 44. Bathymetry from waypoint D (44°45'S, 175°W) to Waypoint F (via waypoint E). Summer survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84) route B

South of New Zealand (figure 40)

XBT 57 to 66 show isothermal waters between about 200 to 400 m, with the thermocline at 70 m depth from XBT 57 to 80. The weak thermocline indicates summer heating of surface waters. These sections show the coldest waters for the cruise, related to northward extension of the Subtropical Convergence. A meander of the convergence is sited on XBT 70. North of XBT 77 waters become warmer below 100 m, with the 7°C isotherm deepening by 450 m, as the Subtropical Convergence is crossed.

East of Chatham Islands (figure 42)

The waters from way point D northwards become very much warmer at depth between XBT 91 to 93, again indicating crossing of the Subtropical Convergence before XBT 91; with near surface waters warming gradually. There is a gap in coverage between XBTs 98 and 99, caused by rough weather and high sea states.

North of Chatham Islands to south of North Island (figure 43)

Some broad scale weak meandering structure is seen centred on XBT 108 and 109, and XBT 116. Isotherms shallow from XBT 116 towards New Zealand, perhaps a northward expression of a part of the Subtropical Convergence. Summer heating has apparently capped the two warm core structures with warm pools of water, which have not masked the surface expression of these features.

Nelson to Bass Strait (figure 45)

This section is shown on one figure to 800 m and on another to 2000 m. An East Australian Current eddy or meander is seen about XBTs 161 and 162, showing a southward penetration past Bass Strait. This flow occurs between Australia and the Janzoon seamount. The feature has stronger temperature gradients on the western side. A weaker warm core feature is seen about XBT 152. See figures 33 to 34 for the surface manifestation of this structure. From Nelson to XBT 149 broad scale weak meandering is suggested, with a broad southwards current on the edge of the western New Zealand coastline, with surface recirculation to the north to 100 m. Warm surface waters at 162°30'E occur on the western edge of a meander.

The section to 2000 m (figure 45) shows that features from the Australian coast to 158°E show good correlation over the whole water column. East of 158°E, away from the influence of the East Australian current, the correlations are not nearly as marked, indicating that surface currents do not have as much penetration as the EAC area.

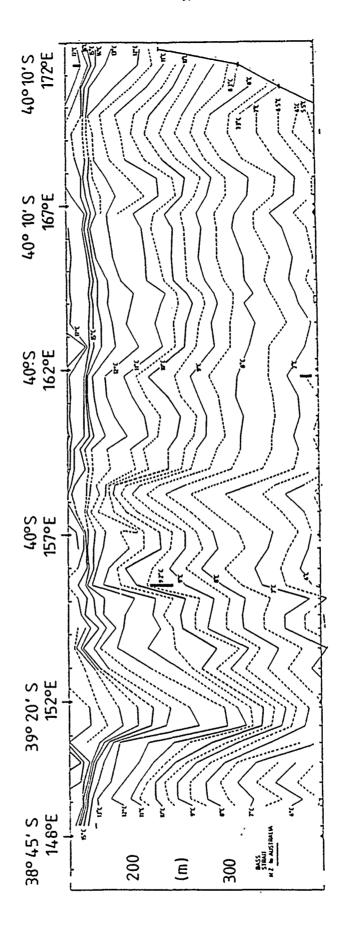


Figure 45(a). XBT temperature section from west of Cook Strait to Bass Strait for 14, 18 February 1984. Summer survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84) route B to 800 m

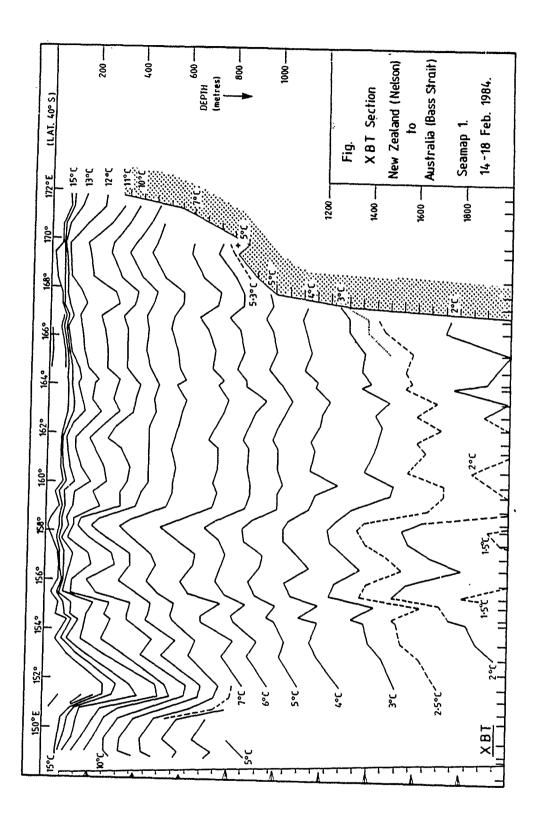


Figure 45(b). XBT temperature section from west of Cook Strait to Bass Strait for 14, 18 February 1984. Summer survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84) route B to 2000 m

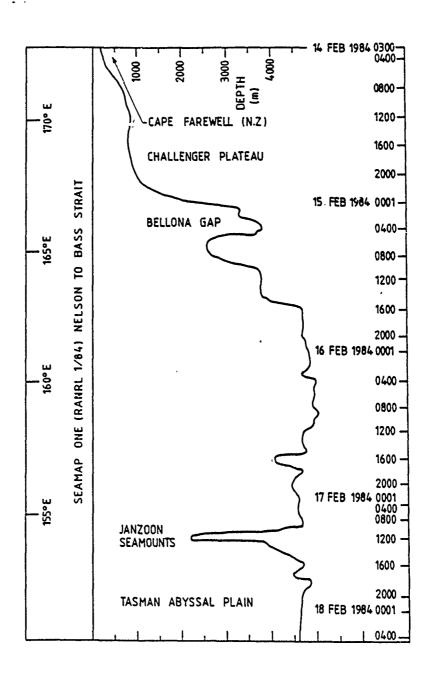


Figure 46. Bathymetry from Cook Strait to Bass Strait. Summer survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84) route B

NANSEN station data and listings

Sites of the eight Nansen stations occupied are shown in figure 30.

Listings and profiles of temperature, salinity, density (sigma-t), and sound-speed are given pages 104 to 108, with a composite temperature-salinity diagram. All Nansen stations show warmer less dense surface waters with a rapid increase in density to about 100 m, followed by more gradual density increases, consistent with summer heating of surface waters. Deep mixed layers are not seen in the Nansen data. Sonic layer depths cannot be estimated from the Nansen data because of the bottle spacing used, except that they are less than 50 m at the eight Nansen sites. Highest geostrophic current component between station pairs is 5.5 cm/s to the east relative to 1000 m for stations 2 and 4 (which are separated by the Chatham Rise). Temperature and salinity sections drawn between the widely spaced stations do show some structure (figures 47 and 48). The higher value salinity minimum at station 4 may be caused by a branch of Antarctic water entering from the Tasman Sea from north of New Zealand (with the East Auckland and East Cape Currents) or from the north east. Between stations 2 and 3 is seen evidence of the northward progression of another branch of AAIW flowing round the Chatham Rise (eg Wyrtki, 1962). The salinity section shows the Subtropical Convergence to be south of station 2, as also found from the XBT cross-section of figure 40.

VCTOD station data and listings

VCTOD stations were not occupied on this cruise.

## Currents

Figure 33 shows surface current directions inferred from the XBT data and surface isotherms. Nansen station spacing is too large to allow adequate resolution of geostrophic current components. Surface geostrophic values between 1 and 2 are neglibible; between 2 and 3 is less than 4 cm/s to the east; between 3 and 4 are about 1 cm/s to the north.

Additional data

Tracks of vessels involved in the CSIRO merchant ship XBT programme have not been ascertained.

Text continued on page 104

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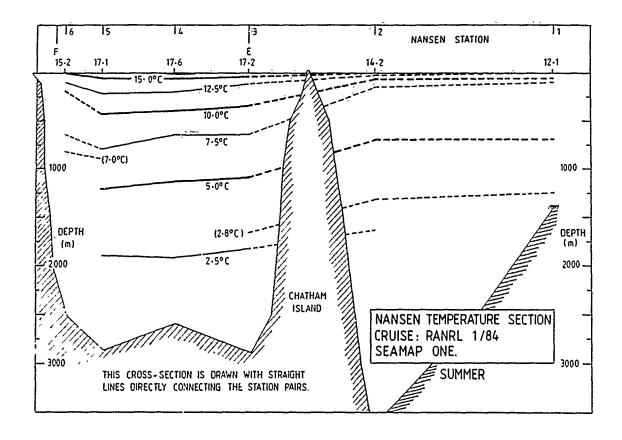


Figure 47. NANSEN temperature section from station 1 to station 6 for 31 January to 8 February 1984. Summer survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84) route B. (See figure 44 for more detailed bathymetry from station 3 to station 6)

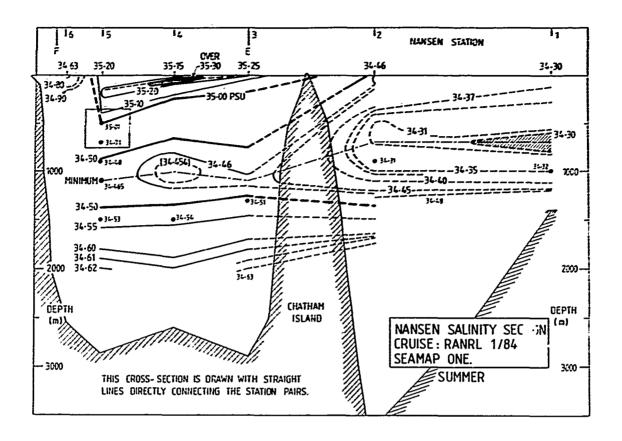
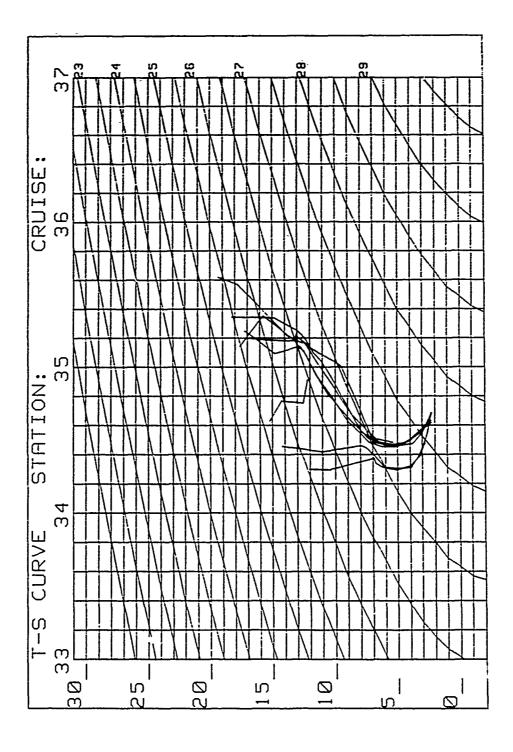


Figure 48. NANSEN salinity section from station 1 to station 6 for 31 January to 8 February 1984. Summer survey SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84) route B. (See figure 44 for more detailed bathymetry from station 3 to station 6)

NANSEN STATION DATA FOR EIGHT STATIONS TAKEN ON SUMMER SURVEY SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84).

A composite temperature - salinity diagram for the stations is given below. The station data are given on following pages.



Text continued on page 109

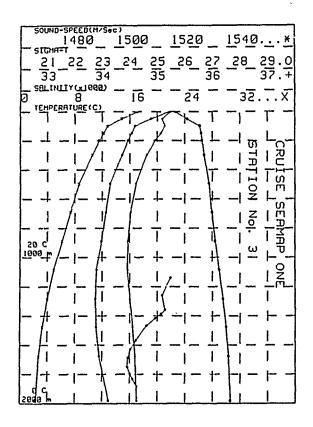
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000		17.678	34.299	26.032	196		12.07	1005.6	-,
088	46	10,500	34.295	26.316	170.1		16.49	1092.1	
000		7.300	34.305	26.000	110.0		7.35	1001.2	
365		7.670	34.372	26.915	115.2		7.95	1401.0	
0		5.936	34.376	26.934	114.1		6.93	1401.4	
0		6,770	34.349	26.930	113.6	0.00	6.74	1462.2	
0		5.700	34.315	26.976	113.1	9.00	6,24	1403.5	
OME		5.090	34.295	27.105	167.6		5.03	1467.0	
088		4.820	34.322	27.245	80.5	9.00	3.95	1000.0	
0	1103	3.226	34,366	27.376	78.4	0.00	3.14	1461.0	
.088	1700	2.798	34,417	27.467	04,7	•.€	2.70	1482.6	
ISL	•	12.07	34,30	26.032	198.7	8.00	12.07	1496.8	0.000
151	10	11.87	34,39	26.678	193.3	0.00	11.05	1496.3	.019
134	25	11.44	34.30	26.140	106.2	8,60	11.44	1095.1	.947
134	30	10.发	34,30	26.348	167.7	0.00	10.31	1091.4	.002
134	75	6.43	34.34	26.600	134.5	9.00	0.43	1484.9	.130
ıц	100	7.34	34,37	26.872	110.6	9.96	7.33	1401.2	.163
ïΧ	150	7,08	34,37	26.913	115.3	0.00	7.96	1461.0	.271
190	200	6.95	34.36	26.936	114.1	0.00	6.94	1461.3	.279
154	250	6.67	34,36	26.932	115.2	0.00	6 05	1461.8	.336
154	300	8.77	34,34	26.931	115.6	0.00	6.75	1462.2	.343
191	400	4.61	34.33	26.943	114.9	9.00	6.57	1483.2	.309
134	500	6.27	34,31		113.9	0.06	6.23	1463.5	.5'3
131	200	3.67	34.38		100.5	6.06	5.62	1462.7	.734
1SC	800	4.52	34.38	27,176	94.0	0.00	4,46	1401.3	.139
131	1000	3.56	34.35	27.312	83.0	0.00	3.51	1491.0	1,116
134	1306	2.70	34,46	27.407	<b>66</b> ,7	0.00	2,70	1402.5	1.347

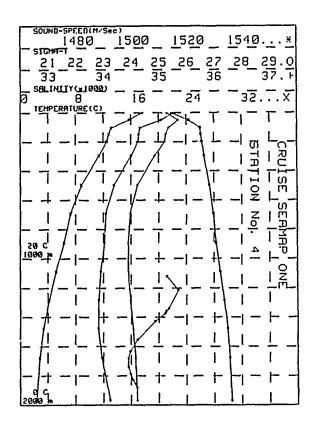
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<b>-</b>	70	11.030	34,410	26.317	170.7	6.00	11.02	1494.2	
<b>~</b>	101	7,000	34,461	26.067	119.1	0.00	7.00	1463.5	
05	151	7,520	34,447	26.916	115.6	0.00	7.51	1482.8	
<b>(185</b>	202	7,330	34,433	26,928	114.9	0.00	7.30	1467.9	
œ	300	7,130	34,415	26,942	115.9	0.00	1,09	1463.7	
086	498	6.070	34.311	20,900	111.4	1.00	6.83	1482.7	
<b>78</b>	702	3.000	34,305	27,120	101.2	0.00	4.90	1401.0	
<b>08</b>	667	3.930	34.313	27,247	99.1	9.00	3.86	1409.5	
065	1002	3.220	34,462	27,307	75.6	0.00	3.14	1400.9	
005	1291	2.630	34,494	27,488	96.5	0.00	2.74	1462.6	
•	1466	2.000	34.551	27.562	.1	0.00	2.50	1405.1	
006	1005	2,400	34.622	27,631	34.3	0.00	2,34	1487.9	
0	1979	2.200	34.963	27.007	40.6	0.00	2.12	1492.1	
FRL.	•	14:21	34.46	25.724	225.9	0.00	14.21	1904.2	0,800
191	10	13.57	34,44	25.647	714.5	0.00	13.56	1502.2	.022
191	25	12.61	34,43	26.027	197.7	0.00	12.60	1499.2	.053
194	36	11.03	34.42	26,317	170.7	0.00	11.02	1494.2	.098
19L	75	9.14	34,45	24.051	130.3	0.00	9.13	1467.6	.139
134	100	7.92	34.46	26.861	-119.7	0,00	7.91	1483.6	.172
194.	156	7.53	34.45	24,900	115.8	0.00	7.51	1462.8	.231
ISL	500	7.33	34.43	26.927	114.9	0,00	7.31	1482.9	.200
ISL.	290	7.25	34.43	20.933	114.9	0,00	7.22	1463,4	,340
180	300	7.12	34.42	-26,942	115.0	0,00	7.09	1483.7	.463
131	400	6.58	34.35	28,984	114.0	0.00	6.55	1463.1	.517
191.	500	8.06	34.31	27.001	111.4	0.00	6.02	1482.6	, 630
194,	***	5.57	34.31	27,058	106.6	0.00	5.52	1462.3	.139
ISL	900	4.43	34.31	27,102	95.3	0.00	4,37	1480.9	.941
ISL.	1000	3.51	34.36	27,326	81.5	0.00	3.44	1480.3	1.110
190	1300	7.82	34.40	27.492	66.2	0.00	2.73	1462.7	1.336
ISL.	1900	2,50	34,96	27,567	59.7	0.00	2.49	1465.2	1,464

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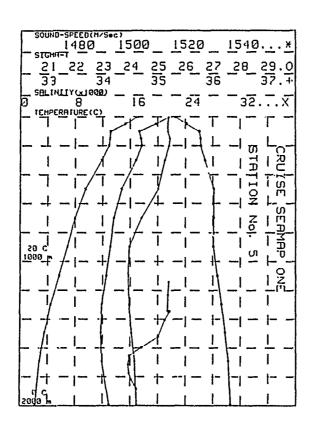
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DÉS	~ •	17,190	35,250	25.862	231.0	0.00	17.19	1514.4	-,	006		17,900	35.145	25.405	246.7	0.00	17.50	1515.5	·,
086	50	14.800	35.092	26.067	192.8	0.00	14,79	1507.7		3	51	15.710	35.354	20.007	193.0	0.00	15.70	1510.9	
OBS	106	12,800	35,143	26,544	150.6	0.00	12.79	1902.0		-	105	13,190	35.101	26,584	154.7	0.00	13.14	1503.3	
000	150	12.230	35.078	26,800	146.5	0.00	12.21	1500.8		OM	198	12,810	35,130	26,532	177,1	0.00	12.79	1502.9	
OBS	200	11.510	34.961	26.633	144.4	0.00	11.50	1499.4		0	199	12.539	35.114	26,575	150.2	0.00	12.50	1502.7	
006	300	10.610	34.816	26,703	130.7	0.00	10.57	1497.3		088	297	11.300	34.932	26.052	144.9	0.00	11.35	1500.1	
CORE	496	8.629	34,678	26.601	125.3	0.00	6.57	1492.9		000	497	4.879	34.617	26.839	129.5	0.00	8.82	1493.9	
086	993	7.390	34.5;5	26.98Z	117.6	9.95	7,32	1491.4		046	994	7,270	34.464	26.975	118.1	0.00	7.20	1490.9	
086	200	6.200	34.479	27,108	106.6	8.00	6.12	:400.5		000	993	- 6.340	34.454	27.070	109.8	0.00	6.26	1490,5	
OME	1087	4.936	34.458	27,254	92.6	0.00	4,84	1400.0		0	1000	5.100	34,454	27.222	96.2	0.00	5.09	1409.1	
005	1286	4.020	34,505	27,300	79.3	9.00	3.92	1407.8		000	17"8	4.190	34.400	27.300	82.6	0.00	4.09	1486,3	
086	1479	3.200	34,556	27,503	95.1	0.00	3.19	1407.9		•	; 7A	3,300	34.537	27,480	70.4	0.06	3.27	1406.2	
œ	1679	2.700	34.903	27,590	50.3	0.00	2.64	1409.8		0	· 1679 -	2.000	34.501	27.563	62.1	0.00	2.14	1409.4	
006	1962	2.330	34.633	27,651	53.4	0.00	2.18	1492.4		0	1906	2.400	34.611	27.627	55.8	0.00	2.26	1492.4	
150	0	17.19	35.25	25,062	231,6	0.00	17,19	1514.4	0,000	194	•	17.90	35.14	25,405	246.7	0.00	17.59	1515.5	0.000
134	10	16.68	35.20	25,744	224.3	0.00	16.00	1513.0	.023	190	10	17.26	35.21	25.619	236.3	0.00	17.26	1514.6	.024
134	25	15.95	35.14	25.871	212.7	8.06	15.94	1510.0	.096	191	25	16.73	35.29	25.809	219.0	0.06	16.73	1913.5	.050
ISL	50	14.60	35.09	26.087	192.8	0.00	14.79	1507.7	.106	194	50	15.75	35.35	26.077	193.8	0.00	15.74	1511.0	.111
136	75	13.62	35.13	26,306	161,0	0.00	13.61	1504.3	. 152	190	75	14.20	35.26	26.324	171.1	0.00	14.27	1506.6	-157
ISL	100	12.00	35.14	20.544	150.6	0.00	12.79	1502.0	, 1 <del>92</del>	131	108	13.29	35.19	26.462	156.6	0.00	13.27	1503.7	. 199
ISL	150	12.23	35.07	26,800	146.5	0.00	12.21	1500.8	.206	191	150	12.61	35.17	28.532	193.1	0.C0	12.79	1502.8	.276
156	200	11.61	34.96	24.633	144.4	0.00	11.50	1499,4	. 130	194,	500	12.52	35.11	26.576	150.2	0.00	12,49	1502.7	. 352
136	250	11.11	34.80	26,006	142.3	0.00	11.00	1498.3	.411	190	250	11,94	35.02	26.614	147.8	0.00	11.91	1501.4	.426
ISL	300	10.61	34.82	28.703	130.7	0.00	10.57	1497.3	.401	194,	300	11.35	34.93	26.695	144.6	0.00	11.31	1500.0	.499
ISL	400	9.50	34.70	26.803	131.5	0.00	9.45	1494.7	.617	194,	400	9.96	34.75	26.755	136.5	0.00	9.93	1496.5	. 640
136	506	8.59	34,62	26,863	125.2	0.00	8,54	1492.9	.746	194	500	8.84	34.61	26.842	129,3	0.00	8,79	1493.6	.773
ISL	800	7.97	34,56	26.931	121.7	0.00	7.95	1492.1	.000	190	900	7.95	34.53	26.914	123,2	0.00	7.89	1492.0	. 899
131	800	6.75	34,49	27.049	112.0	0.00	8.67	1490.6	1,103	131	800	6.80	34.46	27.024	114.4	0.00	6.73	149U, 8	1.136
154	1000	5,44	34,76	27.191	96.7	0.00	5.36	1400.6	1.314	194	1006	5.00	34.45	27.198	102.5	0.00	5.00	1400.0	1.353
134	1300	3.96	34.51	21,399	78.4	0.00	3.06	1467.8	1.578	ISL	1300	4.12	34.49	27.370	81.6	0.00	4.02	1400,3	1.630
ISL	1500	3.23	34.56	27,514	67.0	0.00	3.12	1486.0	1.725	191	1500	3.32	34,54	27,491	69.4	0.00	3.20	1400,3	1,780





	STATION	. 5	42.048	₹77.31€		SEAHAP ONE			
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	•	•c	Pat		CL/T	M/L	•c	H/Sec	Dyn.m
085	0	17,110	35.199	25.642	233.7	0.00	17.11	1514.2	
086	50	15,300	35.167	26.051	196.4	0.00	15.29	1900.4	
086	103	13.140	35.181	26.506	154.5	0.00	13.13	1963.5	
065	152	13.000	35,223	26.554	151.1	8.00	13.64	1503.0	
086	202	12.940	35.206	26.505	151.4		12.91	1504.2	
086	305	11.000	35.127	26.715	130.3	0.00	11.02	1502.1	
086	500	9.530	35.008	27.039	111.5	9.90	9.47	1495.9	
005	701	8.010	34,708	27,843	112.9		7.94	1494.1	
006	896	6,910	34,483	27.024	116.0	0.08	6.82	1492.8	
005	1101	5,990	34,485	27,100	102.5		5.90	1491.3	
006	1299	4.490	34,481	27,321	87.3		4.38	1400.8	
065	1494	3,000	34.525	27.449	74.2	0.00	3.46	1409.4	
005	1694	2.000	34,505	27,505	82.2	0.00	2.76	1400.8	
006	1993	2,300	34.620	27,643	154.0	0.00	2.16	1492.4	
ISL	0	17,11	39.20	25,642	233.7		17.11	1514.1	0.000
ISL.	10	16.77	35.20	25.722	226.4		16.76	1513.3	.023
134	25	16.23	35.19	25.844	215.3		16.23	1511.9	.056
134	50	15.30	35.19	26.051	190.4		15.29	1509.4	,100
154	75	14.01	35.10	26.317	171.6		14.08	1505.6	.154
156	100	13.20	35.18	26,491	155.8		13,19	1503.4	, 196
ISL	150	13.06	35.22	26,553	151.2		13.04	1503.8	.272
ISL	200	12.95	35.21	26,564	151.4		12.92	1504.2	,348
134	250	12.43	35.17	26,636	145.7		12.40	1503.3	,422
131	300	11.00	35.13	26,712	139.5	0.00	11.84	1502.2	,494
1 <b>S</b> L	400	10.00	35.09	26.915	121.9	0.00	10.55	1499.2	, 626
134	500	9.53	35.01	27,030	111.5		9.47	-1496.9	, 745
134	600	6.72	34.85	27.041	112.0	0.00	8.96	1495.3	, 896
154	800	7,47	34,57	27,034	114.5	0.00	7,39	1403.5	1.063
154	1000	8.30	34,47	27,095	109.5	0.00	6.20	1492.1	1,310
151	1300	4,48	34.40	27,322	47.2	0.00	4.30	1489.8	1,406
134	1500	3.57	34.53	27,453	73.0		3.46	1400.4	1.767

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	•	•c	Ppt	-	CL/T	ML/L	•C	#/Sec	Dyn w
000		15.100	34,630	25.646	233.1	0.00	15.16	1507.5	
000	36	14.270	34,700	25.951	205.7	0.00	14.26	1505.6	
000	105	12.540	34,750	26.291	174.7	0.00	12.53	1500.7	
006	144	12.210	34,900	26.479	157.9	0.00	:2.19	1500.4	
191		15.18	34.63	25,640	237.1	0.00	15.10	1507.5	0.000
191	10	15.05	34,67	25,706	221.7	0.00	15.05	1507.3	,023
194	25	14.00	34.72	25.790	219.5	0.00	14.00	1506.8	.057
190	50	14.27	34.77	25.951	209.7	0.00	14.26	1505.6	.110
190	75	13.30	34,76	26.117	190.8	0.00	13.29	1502.7	.159
131	100	12.64	34.75	26.264	177.2	0.00	12.62	1501.0	.206



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	STATIO	w 7	40.015	155,2 <b>9</b> E		SEAMAP ONE	Į.		
DATES 16/02/84		11HE+ 0114GHT			061				
	DEPTH	TDIP	SALIMITY	SIGNA-T	A.S.V	, OE	POT.TEMP	3.5	
		•c	Part		CL/I	無/L	•C	N/Sec	Dym.m
OBS	5	18.250	35,345	25.475	249.5	0.00	18.25	1517.6	
065	50	14.810	35.339	26.276	175.0	0.00	14,50	1500.0	
005	100	12.920	35,247	26,501	145.3	0.00	12.91	1902.6	
086	150	12.440	35.203	26.662	140.7	0 00	12.42	1901.7	
006	200	11,710	35.098	26,721	136.2	0.00	11.00	1400.9	
086	300	11.100	35.043	26,791	131.6	0.00	11.96	1499.3	
086	500	9.200	34,798	26.695	124.7	0.00	9.20	1495.6	
000	700	7.930	34.556	26.936	122.1		7,66	1493.6	
085	897	8.400	34,402	27.004	109.5		6.30	1491.0	
086	1097	4.860	34,463	27,206	91.4		4,77	1467.9	
086	1297	3.750	34.476	27,395	78.2		3,65	1406.5	
086	14	3.048	34,548	27.521	85,8		2.93	1467.1	
006	1097	2.650	34.612	27.007	57.4	0.00	2.53	1400.0	
005	1996	2.300	34,685	27,005	49,3	0.00	2.16	1492.5	
ISL	•	10.29	35.34	25.475	249.5	0.00	16.25	1517.6	0.000
134	10	17.44	35.34	25.674	231,0	0.00	17.44	1515.4	.024
ISL	25	16.34	35.34	25.935	206.6	0.08	18,33	1512.3	,050
ISL	50	14.81	35.34	26,276	175.0	0.00	14,#0	1506.0	. 106
134	75	13.66	25.29	26.471	157.0	0.00	13.60	1504.7	.148
ISL	100	12.92	35.25	26.001	145.3	0.00	12,91	1502.8	. 100
134	150	12.44	35.20	26.062	140.7	0.00	12.42	1501.7	.258
126	200	11.71	35.10	26,721	136.2	0.00	11.00	1499,9	.327
131	250	11.43	35.00	26,758	133.6	0.00	11,40	1499.7	, 384
134	306	11.10	35.04	26,791	131.6	0.00	11.06	1499.3	,461
I SL	400	10.12	34.90	26,851	127.5	0.00	10.07	1487.2	.591
151	500	9,26	34,77	26.895	124.7	0,00	9,20	1495.6	.717
ISL	600	8.62	34,64	26,902	123.8	0,00	8,55	1494.7	.841
ISL	800	7.20	34,51	27.007	118.6	0,00	7.12	1492.4	1,064
150	1000	3.57	34,47	27,164	99.6	0.00	5,49	1409.2	1,302
ISL	1300	3.74	34,48	27,397	77.9	0.00	3.64	1486.6	1.586
151	1500	3.03	34,55	27,522	65.4	0,00	2.92	1407.1	1.710

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	DEPTH	154	SALIMITY	5100A-T	A.S.V	OK	POT.10#	5.5	
	•	•¢	Pat		CL/T	ML/L	⇒C	H/Sec	Dym.=
*		19,320	35.610	25.41Ž	255.5	0.00	19.32	1521.0	
	54	17.000	35,566	25.750	224.4	0.06	17.79	1517.4	
	100	13.810	35.219	26.307	164.0	0.00	13.80	1505.5	
	150	12.830	35.173	26,562	150.3	0.00	12.61	1503.0	
	200	12.300	35.164	26.642	143.9	0.00	17.36	1562.3	
	300	10.826	34.951	26.770	133.4	0 00	10.78	1498.2	
	500	8.620	34.867	26.916 -	121.9	0.06	8.57	1493.1	
	700	6,770	34.507	27.062	109.3	0.08	6.70	1400.0	
-	906	5.300	34.463	27.221	94.8	0.00	5.30	1466.8	
194	0.	19.32	35.62	25.412	255.5	0.00	19.32	1921.0	0.000
	10	19.21	35.61	25.458	251.6	9.00	19.21	1520.9	,025
	25	10.07	35.50	25.548	243.5	0.00	10.00	1520.2	.06
	50	17.00	35.57	25.758	224.4	0.00	17.79	1517.4	,12
31	75	15,43	35.36	26.137	106.9	0.00	15.42	1510.3	_17
SL	100	13.61	35.22	26.307	184.0	0.00	13 66	1305.5	.21
ISL.	150	12.63	35.17	26.562	150.3	8.00	12.01	1503.0	.29
31	200	12.30	35.16	26.842	143.9	0.00	12.36	1502.3	,37
31	250	11.57	35.05	26.711	136.3	0.00	11.53	1500.1	,44
SL	300	10.42	34.95	26,770	133.4	0.00	10,78	1496.Z	.50
SL		3.60	34.78	26.844	127.0	0.00	9.63	1495.5	.63
31	500	8.62	34.67	26.910	121.9	0.00	8.57	1493. I	. 76
SL		7.84	34.57	25.900	115.0	0.00	7,58	1490.9	, 86
isi		6.02	34.49	27,140	102.2	0.00	5.95	1467.7	1,10

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DATA FOR SUMMER SURVEY SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) ARE PRESENTED ON FOLLOWING PAGES.

SURVEY SEAMAP 5 WAS CONDUCTED IN FEBRUARY 1987

Text continued on page 111

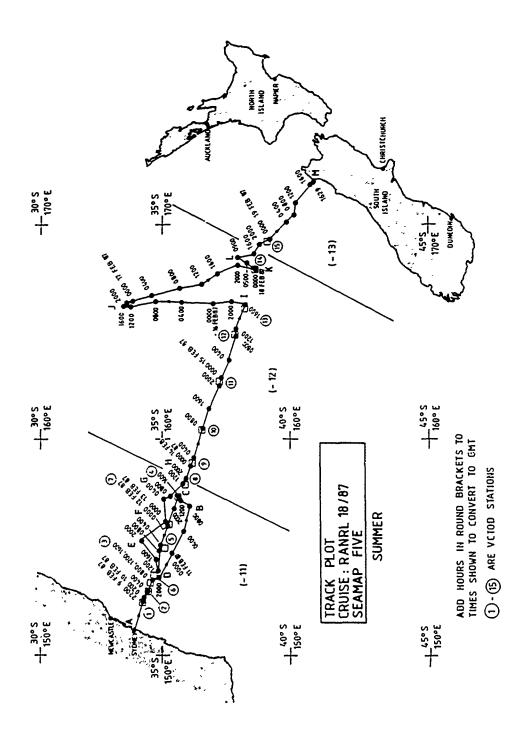


Figure 49. Track plot and oceanographic station positions for SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) summer survey on route B in the south west Pacific Ocean, 9 to 19 February 1987

#### Data for SEAMAP survey five (RANRL 18/87) - route B - summer

Oceanographic data are presented for a cruise made in southern hemisphere oceanographic summer (February 1987) from Sydney to Cook Strait, New Zealand (figure 49). Acoustic and geophysical data for the cruise are given in other sources (see Appendix II). The survey, designated as RANRL 18/87, and SEAMAP 5, was the fifth of the project SEAMAP surveys made on the naval oceanographic research vessel HMAS COOK. This survey completes route B for summer. The remainder of route B was traversed on SEAMAP 1 (RANRL 1/84), discussed in the previous section.

Data for the winter counterpart of this summer leg of route B, designated as RANRL 17/86 (SEAMAP 4), will be given in a following report.

#### Surface parameters

Sea state, swell height, and wind vectors

Four-hourly observations are shown in figures 50 and 51. Table 1 shows sea conditions associated with the sea state values. Sea states of 2 and 3, with winds of 15 kn to 18 kn or less were encountered from Sydney to 169°E (smooth to slight conditions), with a period of moderate seas (sea state 4) about 155°E. Sea states 4 and 5 with 2 m swell and 20 kn winds occurred approaching New Zealand (moderate to rough seas). Westerly winds occurred from 160°E to New Zealand, with easterly winds before 160°E.

Sea surface temperature and salinity

Sea surface temperature (SST)

From SST data of figure 52, speculative sea surface contours can be drawn (figure 53) for much of the cruise track, which correspond quite well to features seen in XBT sections (figures 58 and 60). Frontal activity occurs from waypoints A to G where the higher temperature waters of the East Australian Current are crossed. Meandering of contours is then seen, particularly about waypoint I. Coolest waters are seen on the New Zealand coastline, associated with a weak front. The contours help to resolve indistinct features in a CSIDA (CSIRO Division of Atmospheric Research) satellite image of 7 February 1987 for Australia to 156°E (figure 54). Two RMC maps are available from 165°E to 180°E for 16 and 23 February 1987 (figure 55). The map for 16 February agrees roughly with the SST contours.

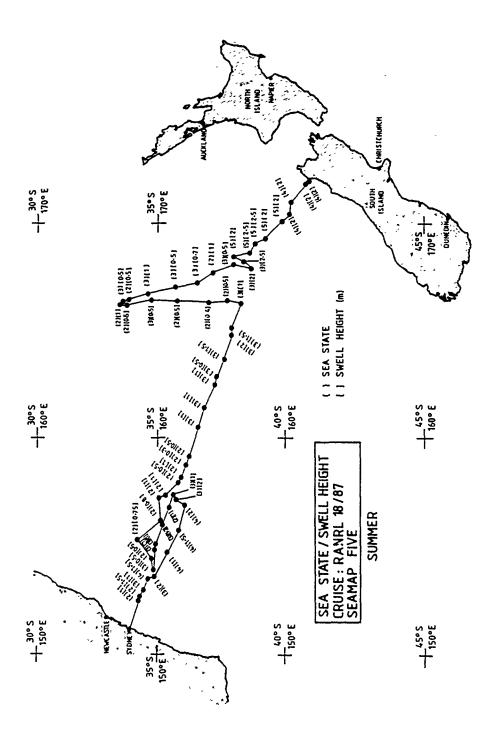


Figure 50. Sea state and swell height for SEAMAP route B in summer 1987 on survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87)

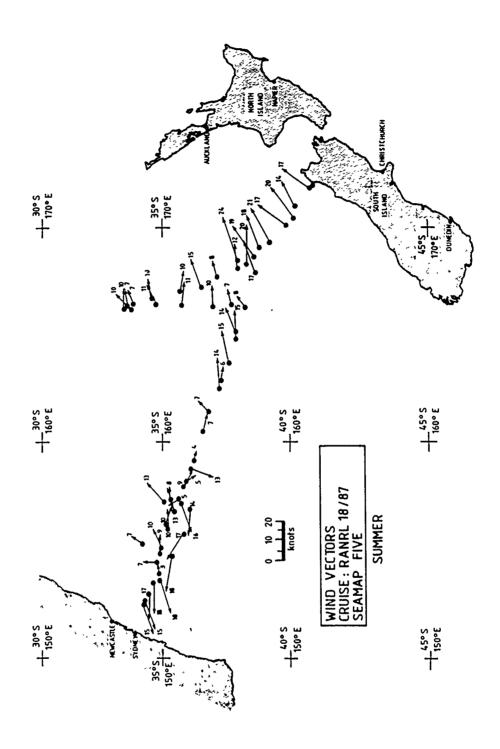


Figure 51. Wind vectors for SEAMAP route B in summer 1987 on survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87)

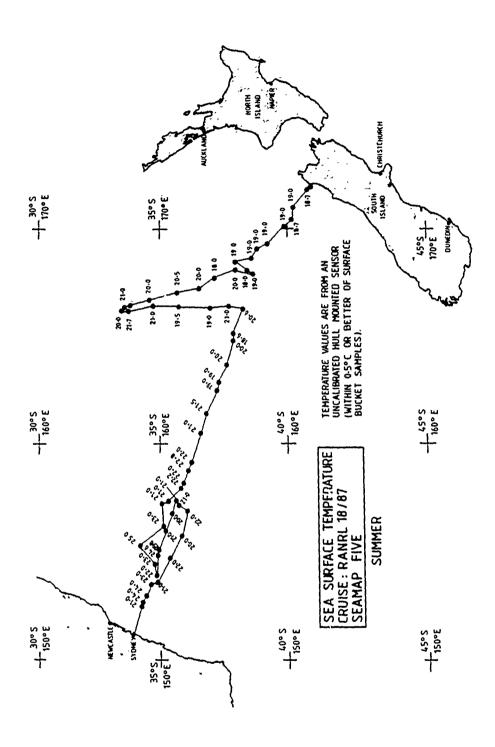


Figure 52. Sea surface temperature values for SEAMAP route B in summer 1987 on survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87)

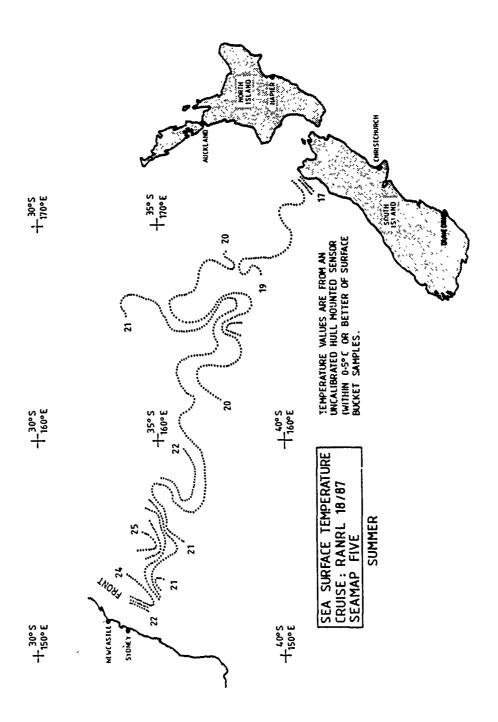


Figure 53. Sea surface temperature contours for SEAMAP route B in summer 1987 on survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87)

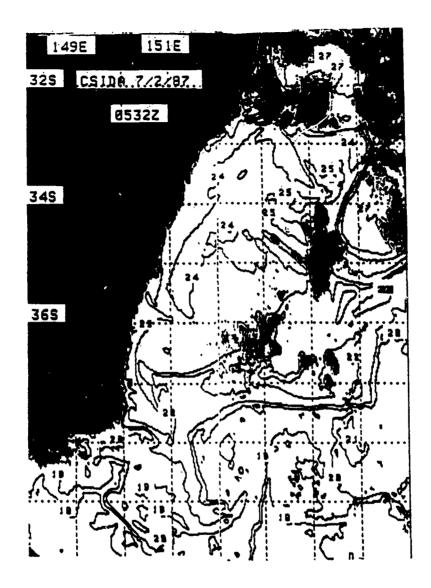


Figure 54. Sea surface temperature contours derived by CSIRO Division of Atmospheric Research, Aspendale Victoria from satellite data for 7 February 1987. Coinciding with sections of SEAMAP 5 summer survey (RANRL 18/87) route A

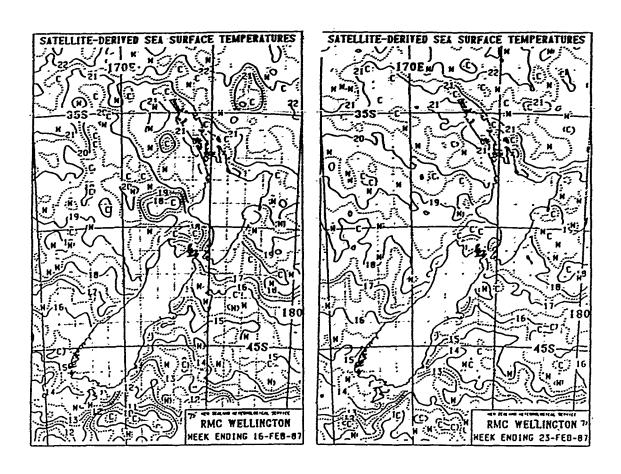


Figure 55. Sea surface temperature contours derived by Royal Metorological Centre Wellington, New Zealand from satellite data for 16, 23 February 1987. Coinciding with SEAMAP 5 summer survey (RANRL 18/87) route A

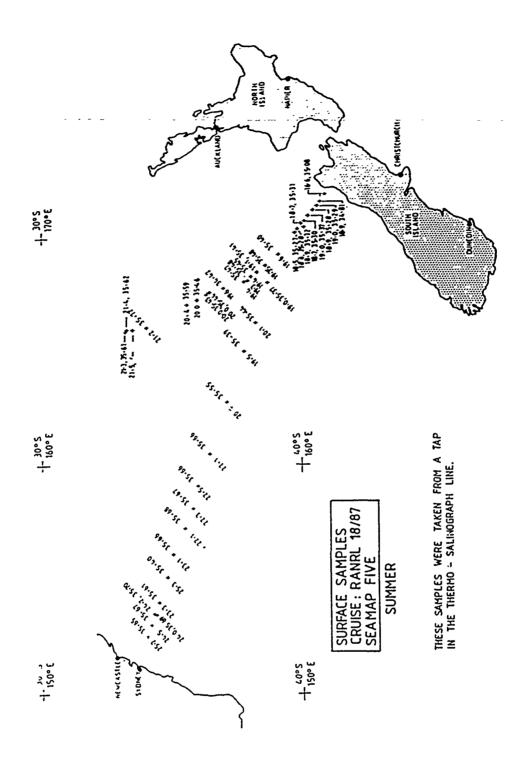
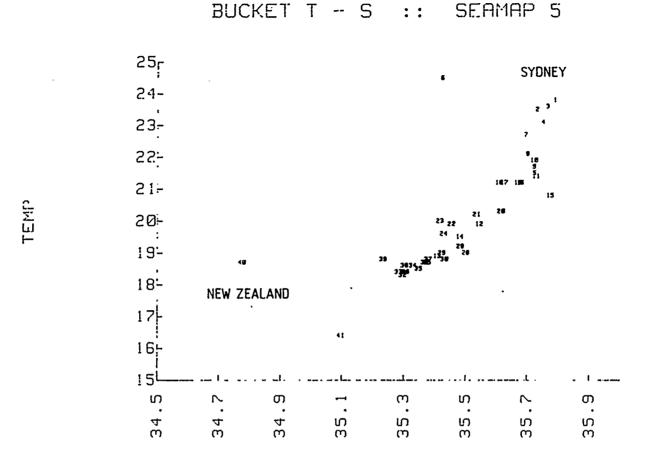


Figure 56. Sea surface salinity values for SEAMAP route B in summer 1987 on survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87)



SALINITY

Figure 57. Temperature-salinity scatter diagram for surface samples for SEAMAP route B in summer 1987 on survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87)

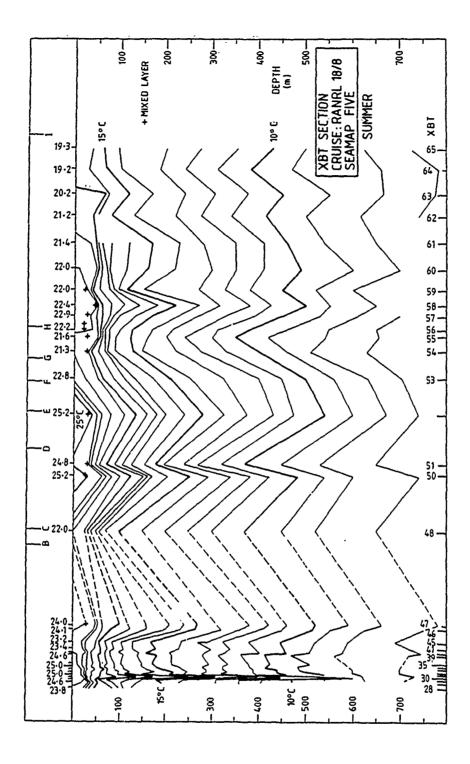


Figure 58. XBT temperature section from Sydney to waypoint I (38°20'S, 166°15'E) for 9 to 16 February 1987. Summer survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) route B. (+ show depth of surface mixed layer)

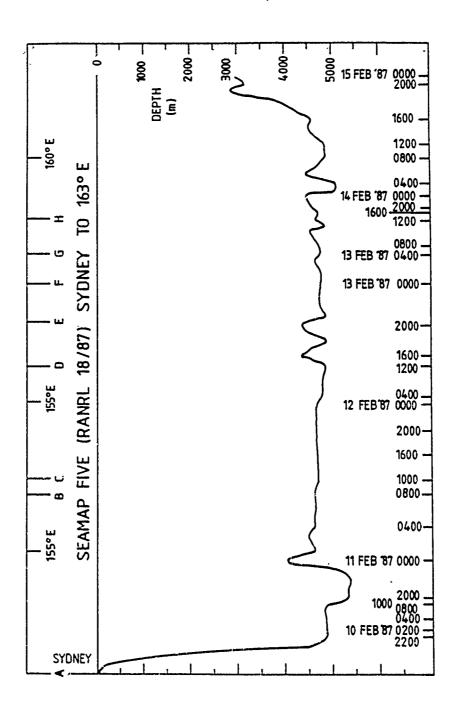


Figure 59. Bathymetry from Sydney to waypoint I (38°20'S, 166°15'E) for 9 to 16 February 1987. Summer survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) route B

Sea surface salinity

Sea surface salinity (figure 56) generally decreases with temperature, being highest on the northern (warmer) side of the Tasman Front in this area. This trend is shown quite well in a scatter plot of temperature and salinity samples collected by surface bucket (figure 57). Lowest salinities occur in association with the lower temperatures off the New Zealand coastline.

Bathymetry

Bathymetry is shown as sections along ship track in figures 59 and 61. Also see the VCTOD cross-sections (figures 62 and 63).

Temperature and salinity cross sections

XBT Temperature cross sections (figures 58 and 60).

The sections confirm that waypoint E lies in an eddy or meander of the EAC. A second eddy or meander lies after H which is about the same width as the meander crossed from C to D. A thermocline is seen at about 50 m after points A and H. Narrow eddy or meander structures are seen after point L and before the New Zealand coastline.

The meandering pattern seen in SST about waypoints I, J and K is likely related to the presence of the Lord Howe Rise, and the Challenger Plateau. Some evidence of bottom interaction can be seen in CTD station 14 in the form of a near well mixed bottom layer. Station 15 may show some similar evidence in the formation of a near bottom thermocline. These stations are on the Challenger Plateau (figures 49 and 61).

VCTOD Temperature and salinity sections

VCTOD temperature and salinity sections are shown in figures 62 and 63. Salinity data is not well calibrated, with only a single Nansen bottle strung on the wire above the VCTOD (but no conductivity shifts were seen on this cruise so that the data is expected to be self consistent). Stations are not closely spaced so that a smoothed picture is seen. The meanders in the XBT sections extend to the depth limits of the VCTOD data (2000 m) both in salinity and temperature.

Sonic layer depths ranged from 0 to 20 m from the East Australian Current area to station 8. The 20 m values were associated with warmer waters from the north. Sonic layer depths for stations 9 to 15 ranged from 30 to 50 m. The 50 m value occured in a broad warm meander at station 15. Sonic layers were almost always found in association with surface mixed layers as defined by isothermal waters seen in XBT traces.

The warm feature of station 14 shows the structure seen after point L in the XBT section to extend to the bottom (520 m), with contours parallel to the bottom between station 14

and 15. The Antarctic Intermediate Water salinity minimum lies at about 1000 m for the section. Salinity and temperature contours appear highly correlated to the section depth of 2000 m.

NANSEN station data listings and profiles

Nansen stations were not occupied on this cruise.

VCTOD station data listings and profiles

Fifteen VCTOD stations were occupied to 2000 m at the sites shown in figure 49. Listings and profiles are given on pages 132 to 139. Temperature and salinity cross-sections from these data have been discussed earlier.

T-S curves generally show a salinity maximum at or near the surface (after allowing for extreme salinity spiking at the base of the mixed layer), with salinity values decreasing to the salinity minimum of the AAIW at about 1000 m. The exceptions are station 7 and station 5 which have a shallow layer of low salinity surface water, (an effect masked to some degree by the 10 m averages), possibly carried out by the front from coastal areas. The monotonically decreasing S and T values are also occasionally interrupted by intrusions of Bass Strait water (higher salinity wa'ers seen to 300 m and deeper) particularly in stations 5 and 7.

#### Currents

Components of surface geostrophic current perpendicular to station pairs relative to 1500 dbar (or the surface if this depth is not reached) are shown schematically in figure 64. The highest surface value is 37 cm/s (3/4 kn) to the south between stations 6 and 5. The current direction inferred from directions of SST isotherms between these two stations is to south-east, so the actual current strength relative to 1500 dbar is possibly about one knot. Current components become weak east of station 10 (5 cm/s to the north between stations 10 and 11), indicating that the main return flow of the Tasman Front is then north of the cruise track. Drifting buoy tracks (DRIBU data) are also shown. Depth of drogue and release dates are unknown.

Additional data

Tracks of vessels involved in the CSIRO merchant ship XBT programme are shown in figure 65. XBT are widely spaced.

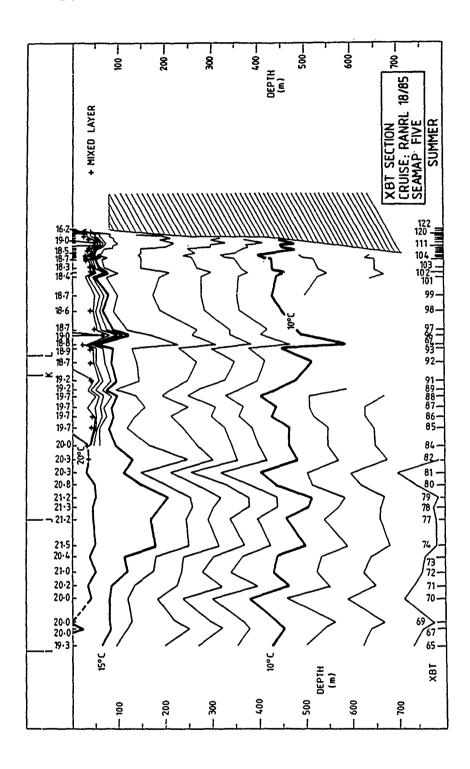


Figure 60. XBT temperature section from waypoint I (38°20'S, 166°15'E) to waypoint M (40°52'S, 172°02'E) south of Cape Farewell, New Zealand. For 16 to 19 February 1987. Summer survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) route B. ( + show depth of surface mixed layer)

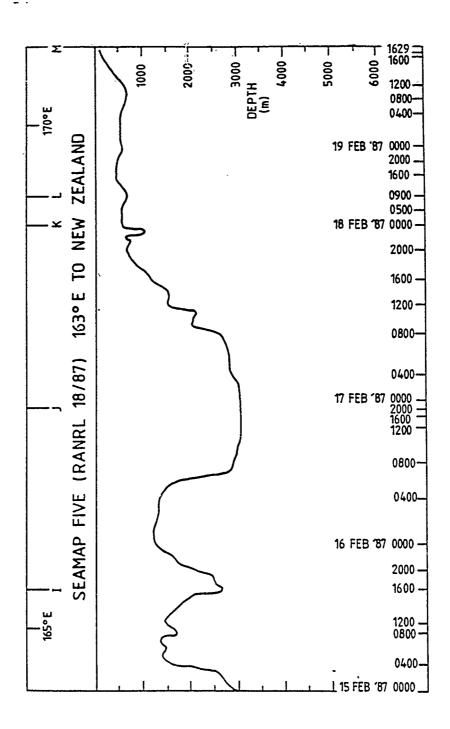


Figure 61. Bathymetry from waypoint I to waypoint M. For 16 to 19 February 1987. Summer survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) route B

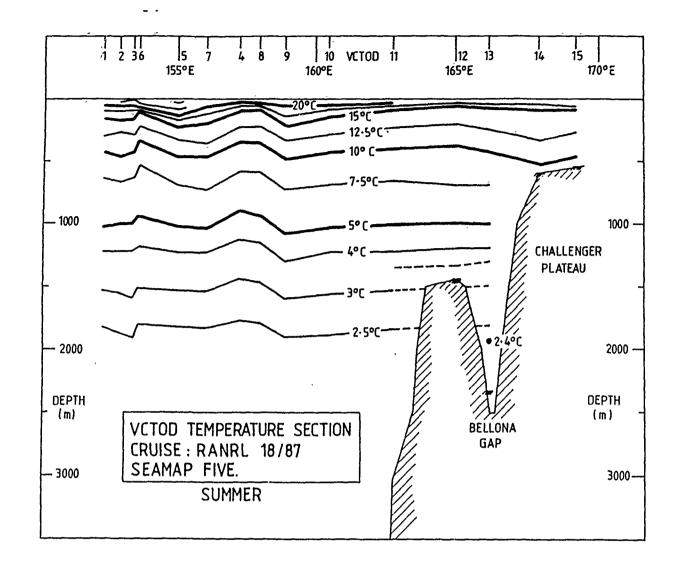


Figure 62. VCTOD temperature section from Sydney to south of Cape Farewell, New Zealand for 9 to 19 February 1987. Summer survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) route B

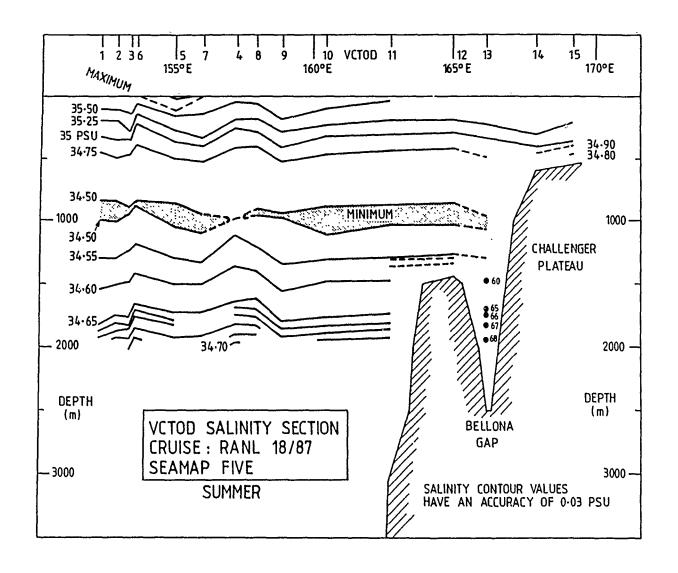


Figure 63. VCTOD salinity section from Sydney to south of Cape Farewell, New Zealand for 9 to 19 February 1987. Summer survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) route B. Subject to error because of a poor salinity calibration

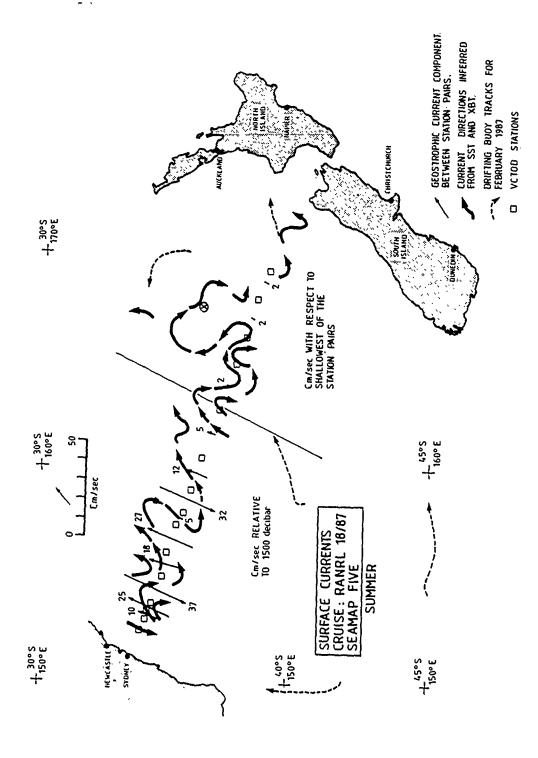


Figure 64. Surface current directions inferred from VCTOD, XBT and sea surface temperature data, 9 to 19 February 1987. Summer survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) route B. Geostrophic current values are subject to error because of a poor salinity calibration

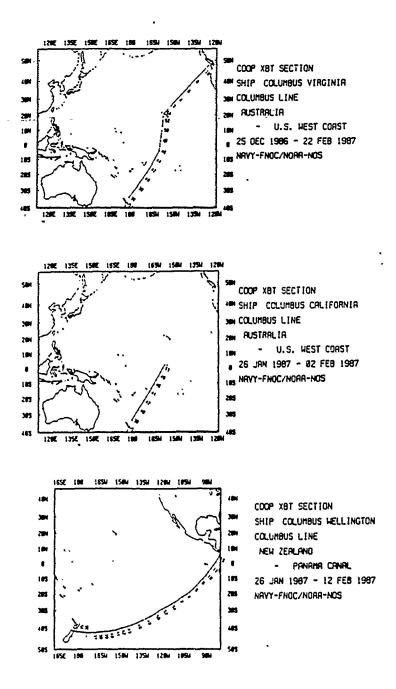


Figure 65(a). Tracks of vessels in the CSIRO merchant ship XBT programme in the south west Pacific Ocean for late January and February 1987. Coinciding with the period of summer survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) route B

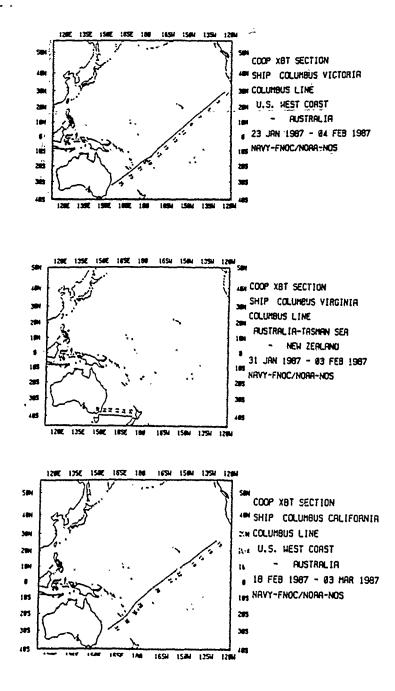


Figure 65(b). Tracks of vessels in the CSIRO merchant ship XBT programme in the south west Pacific Ocean for late January and February 1987. Coinciding with the period of summer survey SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) route B

TABLES OF VETOD DATA FOR 15 STATIONS OCCUPIED ON SUMMER SURVEY SEAMAP 5 (RANRL 18/87) ARE GIVEN ON FOLLOWING PAGES.

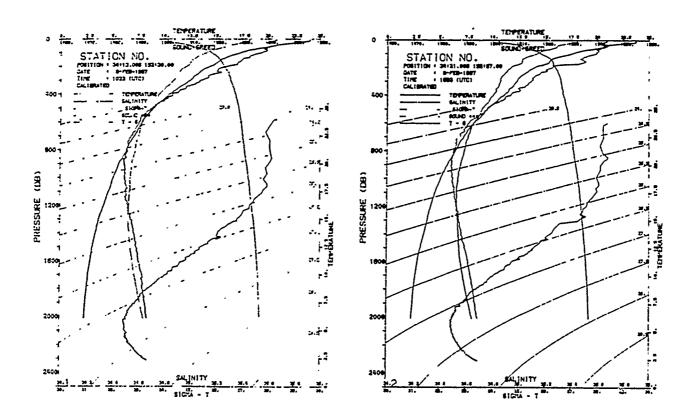
DATA ARE FOR DOWNCASTS. SPURIOUS SPIKES OCCUR IN SALINITY AND TEMPERATURE - SALINITY PROFILES, ESPECIALLY NEAR THE SURFACE.

SEE FIGURE 49 (PAGE 110) FOR A CHART OF STATION POSITIONS.

FOR THIS SURVEY A ROSETTE SAMPLER WAS NOT AVAILABLE, AND ONLY A SINGLE NANSEN BOTTLE SAMPLE WAS TAKEN, THE NANSEN BOTTLE BEING STRUNG ON THE WIRE 2 TO 3 m ABOVE THE CTD. SALINITY IS THEREFORE NOT WELL CALIBRATED.

Text continued on page 140

<b>3</b> CP	: MPG CDE - Plessey		SEP : 1006 COX - Plessey
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	374 35.557 25.953 216.92 2.967 1516	14 17.36 55 0.180 0.100	190.8 99.3 17.512 35.500 25.043 217.87 2.897 1516.66 17.50 80 8.123 0.130
	449 35.477 26.011 202.39 3.308 1513.	63 16.43 61 0.315 0.329	120.8 119.1 16.342 35.518 26.066 196.97 3.312 1513.65 16.32 73 0.136 0.138
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	297 34.962 26.692 142.39 7.383 1500.	35 11.25 33 0.839 0.065	360.0 357.1 11.539 35 005 36.661 143.63 7.195 1501.42 11.49 46 0.008 0.008
	190 34.905 26.722 139.75  7.665  1099. 501 34.865 26.760 126.36  7.942  1090.	16 17.86 12 0.066 0 050	300.0 376.9 11.373 34.963 21.679 144.21 7.463 1501.10 11.32 44 0.053 0.059
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410.0 436.4 9.5	28 34.809 25.815 131.52 8.477 1496.	66 9,80 39 0,642 0,041	440.8 436.4 18,478 34.871 26,769 136,39 8,321 1498,81 10,42 28 0,048 0,055
450.0 456.2 9.5	590 34.771 26.943 129.06  8.738   1095,	70 9.54 33 8.044 0.047	460.0 456.2 10.130 34.019 36.700 134.72 0.592 1497.00 10.00 26 0.069 0.071
	173 34.737 26.869 126.70 8.994 1096.	84 9.22 36 0.031 0.027	400.0 476.0 9.799 34.763 36.017 132.08 0.059 1496.93 9.74 28 0.054 0.052 500.0 495.8 9.481 34.762 36.054 120.69 9.120 1496.13 9.42 31 0.031 0.029
	216 34,714 26,992 124,68  9,266  1894, 100 34,643 26,932 121,17  9,861  1892,	23 8.96 39 0.027 0.029	300.0 675.8 9.401 14.762 26.854 128.69 9.120 1696.13 9.42 31 0.031 0.029
	94 34.610 26.9% 117.34 10.455 1491.	% 7.09 35 0.027 0.028	553.0 545.3 8.936 34.698 36.893 125.46 9.756 1494.86 8.88 21 0.026 0.032 600.0 594.8 8.235 34.638 5.960 121.05 10.375 129.99 8.17 31 0.036 0.037 000.0 693.8 7.236 34.563 27.055 112.52 11.539 1290.99 7.22 21 0.011 0.005
	51 34,549 27,043 111,58 11,596 1490.	27 7.08 34 0.042 0.042	700.0 693.0 7.206 34.563 27.035 112.52 11.539 1690.90 7.22 21 0.011 0.005
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	30 34.496 27.262 91.23 14.625 1467.		1000.0 990.5 5.101 34.504 27.270 90.41 14.609 1467.12 5.02 30 0.008 0.007
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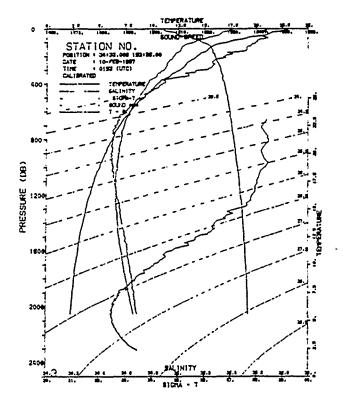


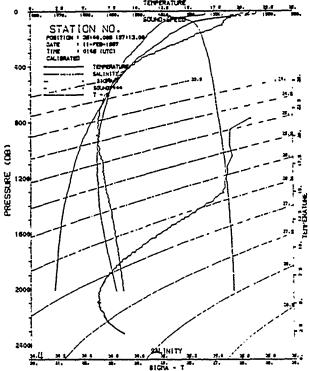
Seamap 5 - Route B - Summer

| 200P | 1 MAS COX = Flessey | 2 MACON THE CHIRSE | 3 MACON THE CHIRSE | 3 MACON THE CHIRSE | 2 MACON THE CHIRSE | 2 MACON THE CHIRSE | 41 MACON THE CHIRS

| No. | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 1

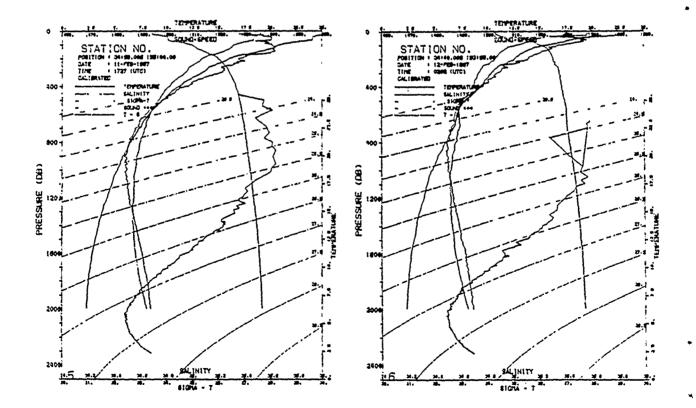
| SHIP |



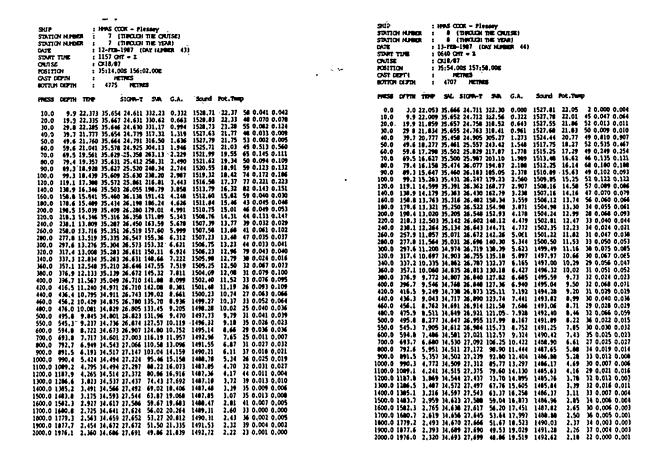


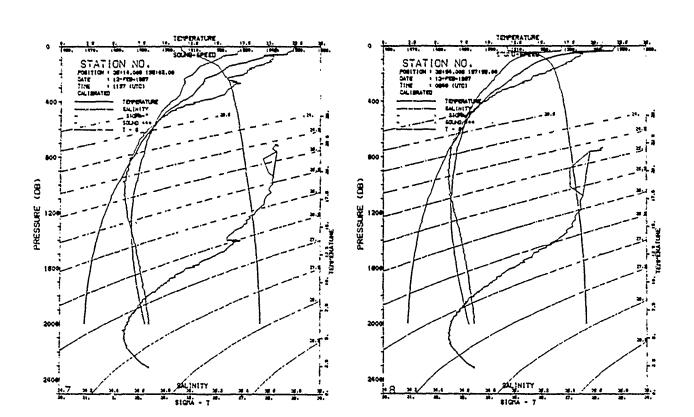
Seamap 5 - Route B - Summer

SHIP : HPAS COOK - Plessey		SUP : MPS COOK - Pleasey
STATION NAMED : 5 (THROUGH THE CHAISE)		STRATOF HUMBER 1 6 (THROUGH THE CHUTSE)
STATION NUMBER : 5 (THROUGH THE YEAR)		STRITON HUMBER: 6 (THROUGH THE YEAR)
DATE : 11-FY9-1907 (DAY MARGER 42)		DRTE 1:7-979-1987 -{DAY HUMBER 43}
STONE : 1727 OHE = 1		START THE 1 SEC OFF + 1
OUTSE : 018/97		CRU/1982_ 210 7, 3/87
FOSITION : 34:59.008 155-04.00E		POSITION : 34:40,008 153:56:30E
CAST DEPTH : PETHES		JOST DOTH : METHES
SOTION DEFINE : 4733 METHES		SCTICH DEPTH : 4060 HETHER
PRESS DEPTH TEMP SAL SIGNA-T SVA G.A.	Sound, Pot. Temp	PRESS DEPTH TEMP SNL SIGNA-T SNA G.A. Sound Pot. Temp
•		
10.0 9.9 25.523 35.362 23.456 442.30 0.442 1	1536.21 25.52 39 0.010 0.017	0.0 0.0 23.200 35.590 24.322 359.33 0.000 1530.71 23.21 11 0.005 0.015
20.0 19.9 25.521 35.361 23,456 442.76 0,805 1	1536.30 25.52 43 0.028 0.034	10.0 9.9 23.121 35.501 24.341 357.09 0.359 1530.53 23.12 47 0.043 0.042
<b>30.0 29.8 25.009 35.523 23.736 416.43 1.314</b>	1535.35 25.00 50 0.210 0.169	20.0 19.9 22.072 35.561 24.390 352.89 0.714. 1530.02 22.07 40 0.099 0.105
40.0 39.7 24.217 35,577 24.015 390.16 1.718	1533.66 24.2. 45 0.133 0.005	30.0 29.0 22.535 35.530 24.471 346.29 1.064 1529.24 22.53 50 0.144 0.260
50.0 49.6 24.116 35,612 24.072 305.13 2,105	1533.68 24.11 42 0.004 0.007	40.8 39.7 20.551 35.359 24.890 306.46 1.390 1523.52 20.54 53 0.763 0.702
60.0 59.6 24.096 35.611 24.077 305.04 2.490	1533.00 24.00 45 0.003 0.005	58.6 49.6 18.944 35.514 25.430 255.59 1.671 1519.75 18.94 53 0.235 0.250
70.0 69.5 23.607 35.537-24.142 379.20 2.872 1	1532.71 23.67 51 0.420 0.467	60.0 59.6 10.203 35.559 25.651 234.04 1.916 1517.96 10.19 54 0.153 0.147
80.0 79.4 22.466 35.577 24.526 342.91 3.233	1529.03 22.45 49 0.227 0.309	70.0 69.5 17.790 35.520 25.752 225.59 2.147 1516.66 17.69 60 0.142 0.126
90.0 89.3 21.659 35.574 24.751 321.78 3.566	1527.81 21.64 42 0.275 0.268	80.0 79.4 17.230 35.401 25.029 210.40 2.369 1515.40 17.22 55 0.215 0.244
100.0 99.3 21.027 35.611 24.953 302.86 3.878	1526.38 21.01 46 0.173 0.179	90.0 09.3 14.500 35.422 25.937 200.53 2.507 1513.60 16.57 50 0.104 0.218
120 0 119.1 20.347 35.639 25.150 203.99 4.463	1524.95 20.32 57 0.095 0.095	100.0 99.3 15.727 35.352 36.082 194.96 2.784 1511.14 15.71 47 0.240 0.257
140.0 130.9 19.501 35.635 25.379 263.61 5.014	1522.93 19.40 70 0.130 0.134	120.0 119.1 14.496 35.300 36.320 172.76 3.152 1507.75 14.48 58 0.090 0.092
160.0° 158.8 18.451 35.500 25.611 241.99 5.518 1	1520.26 10.42 65 0.159 0.182	140.0 130.9 13.907 35.244 26.396 165.94 3.490 1506.23 13.89 55 0.076 0.003
100.0 170.6 16.053 35.422 25.074 217.32 5.901, 1	1515.77 16.82 55 0.106 0 120	160.9 158.8 13.360 35.192 26.469 159.45 3.016 1504.00 13.34 46 0.096 0.096
200.0 198.5 16.068 35.358 26.008 205.03 6.401 1	1513.70 16.04 33 0.069 0.066	180.6 178.6 12.990 35.132 26.498 157.17 4.132 1503.83 12.97 31 0.076 0.093
220.0 219.3 15.501 35.367 26.126 194.35 6.800 1	1512.55 15.55 37 0.155 0.190	200.0 198.5 12.661 35.117 26.548 152.81 4.441 1503.14 12.65 30 0.034 0.030
240.0 238.1 14.864 35.321 26.251 182.86 7.177	1510.67 14.83 37 0.057 0.050	220.0 210.3 12.146 35.042 26.594 146.74 4.745 1501.55 12.12 32 0.071 0.039
260.0 250.0 14.203 35.221 26.316 177.00 7.530	1508.78 14.17 40 0.114 0.129	240.0 230.1 11.572 34.920 26.614 147.09 5.040 1499.75 11.54 31 0.167 0.166
280.0 277.8 13.897 35.248 26.402 169.29 7.662 1	1508.23 13.86 30 0.038 0.028	260.0 250.0 11.047 34.953 26.731 136.31 5.322 1490.41 11.01 32 0.029 0.040
300.0 297.6 13.515 35.217 26.457 164.42 8.216 1	1507.30 13.47 27 0.048 0.045	200.0 277.0 10.730 34.910 26.761 133.75 5.592 1497.62 10.70 27 0.019 0.019
320.0 · 317.4 13.002 35.148 26.508 159.85 8.541 1	1505.06 12.96 41 0.103 0.117	300.0 297.6 10.501 34.891 26.780 132.24 5.859 1497.08 10.47 37 0.038 0.044
340.0 337.3 12.470 35 094 26.572 154.04 8.856 1	1504.40 12.42 37 0.030 0.62 <del>9</del>	320.0 317.5 10.233 34.065 26.807 129.90 6.123 1496.45 10.19 32 0.017 0.015
360 0 357.1 11.964 35.027 26.618 149.86 9.161	1502.97 11.92 40 0.074 0.002	340.0 337.3 10.009 34.931 26.800 130.21 6.303 1496.14 10.03 32 0.050 0.061
300.0 376.9 11.602 35.000 26.665 145.63 79.457	1502.06 11.55 37 0.022 0.031	360.0 357.1 9.845 34.822 36.840 127.49 6.641 1495.67 9.80 33 0.010 0.009
400.0 396.7 11.277 34.954 26.690 143.57 9.746 1	1501.18 11.23 41 0.093 0.106	360.0 376.9 9.613 34.778 26.844 127:34 6.896 1495.06 9.57 26 0.049 0.046
420.0 416.5 10.015 34.095 26.727 140.10 10.030	1499.09 10,76 35 0.047 0.048	400.0 396.7 9.303 34.760 26.868 125.30 7.149 1494.57 9.34 36 0.028 0.032
440.0 436.4 10.481 34.869 26.767 136.54 10.307	1499.06 10.43 42 0.039 0.038	420.0 416.6 9.120 34.719 26.879 124.44 7.399 1493.87 9.07 31 0.046 0.046
460.0 456 10.224 34.838 26.786 134.81 10.579 1	1498.42 10.17 32 0.041 0.041	440.0 436.4 8.845 34.663 26.895 123.04 7.646 1493.13 8.80 32 0.050 0.052
480.0 476.0 9.940 34.810 26.814 132.46 10.846 1	1497.73 9.80 37 0.022 0.03L	460.9 456.2 8.592 34.865 26.921 120.76 7.889 1492.52 8.54 30 0.035 0.040
500.0 495.8 9.606 34,767 26,837 130,45 11,110 1	1496.00 9.55 43 0.042 0.045	400.0 476.0 8.253 34.611 26.930 119.91 8.129 1491.47 8.20 31 0.077 0.002
550.0 545.3 8.928 34,700 26.895 125,20 11,749	1495,10 8.87 30 0,031 0.030	300.0 495.0 7.944 34.601 26.969 116.30 8.364 1490.65 7.89 34 0.058 0.065
600.0 594.8 8.398 34,647 26,937 121,58 12,366	1493.89 8.33 43 3.032 0.034	0.0 0.0 23.200 35.590 24.322 359.33 0.000 1530.71 23.21 11 0.005 0.015 10.0 9.9 23.131 35.581 24.31 357.99 0.399 1530.55 23.12 47 0.003 0.042 20.0 19.9 23.131 25.581 24.31 357.99 0.399 1530.55 23.12 47 0.003 0.042 20.0 19.9 22.187 55.581 24.973 35.29 0.714 1550.02 22.67 40 0.099 0.105 30.0 29.0 22.55 35.539 24.973 364.29 -0.104 1539.24 22.53 50 0.144 0.260 40.0 39.7 20.551 53.539 24.973 364.29 -1.044 1529.24 22.53 50 0.144 0.260 40.0 39.7 20.551 53.599 24.993 36.46 1.399 1523.55 20.54 53 0.785 0.725 52.59 25.651 24.44 1.296 1523.52 20.54 53 0.785 0.725 0.725 52.69 49.6 18.944 95.514 25.39 25.59 1.671 1519.75 18.94 53 0.235 0.250 46.0 59.6 18.203 25.592 25.651 24.44 1.296 151.799 18.19 54 0.155 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725 0.725
700.0 693.8 -7.421 34.565 27.017 114.37 13.544	1491.71 7.35 43 0.050 0.057	600.0 594.0 7.250 34.567 27.043 110.22 9.406 1409.66 7.19 30 0.006 0.005
800.0 792.7 6.555 34.516 27.098 106.87 14.646	1489.95 5.46 46 0.034 0.026	700.0 693.8 6.025 34.539 27.000 107.62 10.501 1409.60 6.76 32 0.012 0.012
900.0 891.6 5.840 34.482 27.164 100.75 15.660	1400,69 5.76 21 0.030 0.026	<b>800.8 792.7 6.055 34.497 27.149 101.31 11.626 1480.14 5.98 28 0.035 0.035</b>
1000.0 990.4 5,300 34,490 27,241/ 93,61 16,657	1400,27 5.22 26 0.016 0.012	900.0 891.6 5.330 34.507 27.245 92.11 12.595 1486.90 5.25 29 0.012 0.006
1100.0 1009.2 4.782 34.506 27.308 87.17 17.557	1487.77 4.69 24 0.014 0.009	1000.0 990.4 4.764 34.506 27.311 85.67 13.490 1486.22 4.68 29 0.035 0.032
1200.0 1187.9 4.328 34.513 27.364 81.75 18.400	1487,54 4.23 28 0,026 0,020	1100.0 1009.2 4.312 34.530 27.379 79.37 14.308 1486.05 4.23 29 0.016 0.014
1300.0 1206.6 3.868 34.545 27.430 74.41 19.176	1407,31 3,77 30 0,011 0,000	1200.0 1107.9 3.909 34.546 27.428 74.89 15.077 1486.40 3.90 30 0.008 0.005
1400.0 1305.2 3,406 34.573 27,499 66.39 19.800 1	1487,30 3.36 37 0.005 0.004	1300,5 1206.6 3.549 34.570 27.400 68.91 15.797 1466.28 3.47 27 0.011 0.011
1500.0 1403.0 3,175 34.595 27.546 63.69 20,549 1	1487.77 3.06 43 0.014 0.012	1400.0 1305.3 3.296 34.593 27.532 64.65 16.461 1406.02 3.19 30 0.014 0.012
1600.0 1502.4 2.904 34.619 27.590 59.24 21.162 1	1406.30 2.79 33 0.007 0.004	1500.0 1403.9 3.059 34.609 27.560 61.22 17.091 1487.48 2.95 27 0.012 0.012
1700.0 1600.9 2,710 34,637 27,621 56,28 21,730 1	1489.19 2.60 38 0.004 0.000	1600.0 1502.4 2.790 34.645 27.621 55.90 17.676 1400.04 2.68 30 0.005 0.003
1800.0 1779.3 2,540 34,658 27,653 53,07 22,282 1		1700.0 1600.9 2.643 34.656 27.643 53.95 18.228 1489.09 2.52 28 0.010 0.007
1900.0 1077.7 2.437 34.671 27.673 51.36 22.800 1		1800.0 1779.4 2.533 34.670 27.663 52.13 18.757 1490.32 2.41 28 0.000 0.004
1990.0 1966.3 2,355 34.604 27.690 49.00 23,256 1		1900.0 1877.0 2.405 34.606 27.609 49.76 19.266 1491.43 2.27 30 0.005 0.000
****** ****** 4:332 34:064 \$1:020 43:06 \$3:530 1	anterior ever 11 ATANA ATANE	1990.0 1966.3 2.334 34.695 27.700 40.83 19.731 1492.64 2.19 39 0,005 0.001



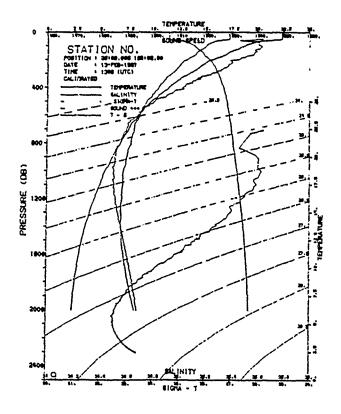
Seamap 5 - Route B - Summer

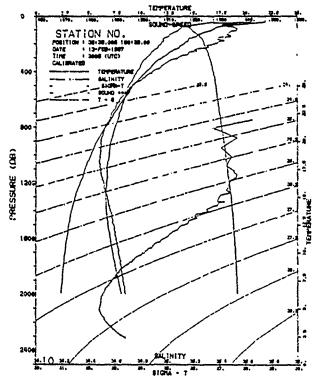




SIGP	1 MAG COOK - 1			
STATION NUMBER		THE CHUISE)		
STATION NUMBER	: ) (THOUGH			
DATE	2 13-172-1987	DAY HUMBER 44)		
SDARF TIME	: 1309 GW - Z			
CRUTSE	: 0118/67			
POSITION	: 36:09,005 159:	02,00E		
CAST DEPTH	: PETRES			
NOTION DEPTH	: 5089 HETH	^		4
FRESS DEPTH 1	TOP SAL STOPA-1	SVA G.A.	Sound Pot.Ter	
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•
10.0' 9.9 2	2,384 35.647 24,603	332.99 0.333	1520.76 22.30	/37 0.004 0.005
	2,300 35,649 24,606		1528.89 22.36	43 0.005 0.003
	2,384 35.648 24,603		1529.00 22.30	37 0.004 0.005
	2.306 35.644 24.600		1529.23 -22.38	45 0.001 0.003
	2,333 35.609 24.500	335.87 1.660	1529.14 22.32	44 0.106 0.167
	1.032 35.504 24.871		1525.51 21.02	
	.942 35.607 25.241		1523.02 19.93	
	.440 35.611 25.374		1521.79 19.43	
	0.037 35.607 25.477		1520.80 19.02	
	5.763 35.627 25.562		1520.23 18.75	48 0.074 0.067
	1.106 35.607 25.69Z		1510.89 16.17	56 0.082 0.094
140.0 130.9 17	7,455 35,508 25,857	217,03. 3.707	1517.07 17.43	56 0.106 0.119
	1.042 35.568 25.942		1516.20 17.02	57'0.036 0.037
	407 35.499 26.030		1514.54 16.30	45 0.104 0.115
200.0 190.4 15	.710 35.422 26.137	194.70 9.421	1512.66 15.69	32 0.126 0.156
220.0 218.3 15	.092 35.401 26.262	101,20 5.594	1511.07 15.06	36 0.076 0.073
	.707 35.374 26.325		1510.15 14.67	32 0.054 0.060
	,345 35.343 26.379		1509.33 14.31	37 0.050 0.060
	.972 35.292 26.419		1500.41 13.93	35 0.104 0.111
	1.440 35.241 26.491		1506.95 13.40	39 0.005 0.005
	1.929 35.168 26.538		1505.54 12.09	37 0.083 0.079
	.599 35.144 26.505	152.06 7.591	1504,70 12.55	32 0.059 0.080
	.245 35.097 26.618		1503.86 12.20	30 0.046 0.055
	.833 35.049 26.659		1502.77 11.78	31 0.060 0.060
400.0 396.7 11	.536 35,027 26,698	142.96 8.400	1502.00 11.40	32 0.036 0.041
420.0 416.5 11	.206 34.974 26.718	141.30 8.764	1501.19 11.15	34 0.079 0.084
440.0 436.3 10	.865 34.948 26.757	137.86 9.042	1500.43 10.03	32 0.037 0.040
460.0 456.1 10	.543 34.901 26.701	135.71 9.317	1499.52 10.49	33 0.032 0.032
	.190 34.833 26.789		1498.49 10.13	34 0.075 0.079
	.840 34,810 26,830		1497.63 9.79	35 0.024 0.021
	.178 34,733 26,001		1495,96 9.12	32 0.010 0.015
	.679 14.600 26.919		1494,90 8.61	30.0.022 0.021
	.707 14.603 27.005		1492.84 7.64	35 0.007 0.009
	.950 34,552 27.072		1491,51 6.86	33 0.017 0.016
	.174 34,511 27,144		1490.04 6.09	20 0,021 0.015
	.456 34,504 27,220		1400.01 5.37	29 0.019 0.015
	.994 34.505 27.204		1400.59 4.90	35 0.017 0.015
	.507 34.516 27.347		1400.24 4.41	31 0.018 0.019
	.036 34.535 27.413	77.30 10.113	1407.90 3.91	32 0.011 0.00
		71,17 10.056	147.96 3.5	34 0.013 0.011
	.303 34.582 27.523		1486.25 3.15	29 0,011 0.010
	.054 34.604 27.564		1400.90 2.34	35 0,005 0,004
	.856 34.625 27.599	58.86 20,787	1409.76 2.71	36 0,007 0,006
1800.0 1779.2 2.	667 34.643 27,630	55,73 21,357	1490.62 2.54	30 0,005 0,004
	523 34.660 27.656	53.29 21,901	1491,72 2.39	12 0.004 0.001
	422 14.602 27.602		1493.01 2.20	142 0.003 0.002
	421 34,677 27.679		1493.09 2,28	4 0.000 0.000
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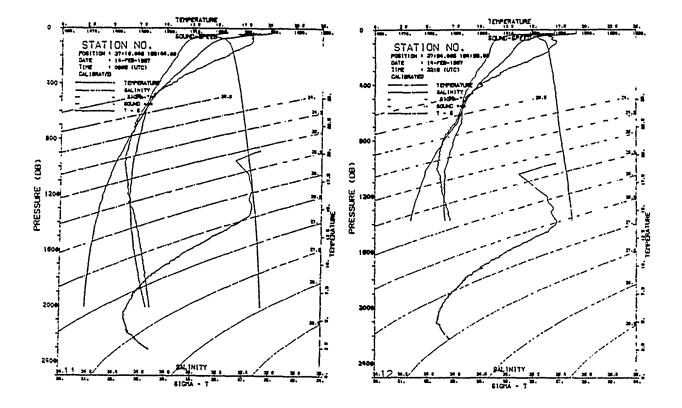
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10.0				24.740			1527.55		40 0.000 0.008
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40.0				24.734		1.282	1527.90	21.90	49 0.017 0.042
50.0				24.035		1.599	1524.02	20.90	42 0.501 0.409
60.0				25,246		1.092	1521.32	19.51	50 0.491 0.513
70.0				25.603		2.146	1517.49	18.10	42 0.402 0.415
90.0	77.4	17.314	20.31	25.024	218.0L	2.377	1515.57	17.30	54 0.092 0.096
90.0	97.3	17.007	20.02	25.744	W3.13	4.371	1514.83	16.99	46 0.069 0.072
100.0	.77.2	10.750	2.30	12.770	207.13	2.177			49 0.063 0.064 56 0.095 0.096
120.0				35,109			1512.31		49 0.022 0.017
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100.0 200.0				9 26,390 1 26,435			1507.79	14.13	36 0.035 0.037
220.0				3.492			1506.70		35 0.027 0.039
240.0				26.506			1505.31		39 0.106 0.099
360.0				34.561			1504.11		29 0.063 0.061
200.0	277.7	17.72	73.14	7 24.591	157.14	5.853	1503.43	12.46	33 0.069 0.091
300.0				1 25.643			1502.25		36 0.050 0.060
320.0				26.676			1501.01		36 0.057 0.061
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420.0	414 5	10 367	14 86	26.791	111 64	7.823	1497.82		33 0.040 0.039
440.0				26.817			1497.26		14 0.024 0.025
460.0	456.1			26.031			1496.76	9,74	36 0.023 0.028
400.0	475.9			×.44			1496.03		36 0.048 0.050
500.0	495.7			26,874			1495.34		34 0.023 0.022
550.0	545.2			26.097			1494.75		29 0.027 0.029
600.0	594.7			26,930			1493.66		30 0.031 0.032
700.6				27.017			1491.92		31 0.024 0.022
800.0	792.6			27,096			1490.23		28 0.021 0.023
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				27.305			1406.97		32 0.013 0.010
1300.0				27.454			1485.62		32 0.000 0.005
1400.0				27,506			1487.00		31 0.016 0.013
1500.0				27.554			1487.58		31 0.007 0.004
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1700.0				27,614			1469.37		35 0.007 0.004
1800.0				27.644			1499.41	2.48	28 0.005 0.002
1900.0				27.662			1491.61	2.16	33 0.005 0.003
				7 27,6 <b>29</b>					
12/0.0		4.574	30.00	41,007	24.13	44.777	1492.69	4.49	93 0.002 0.004





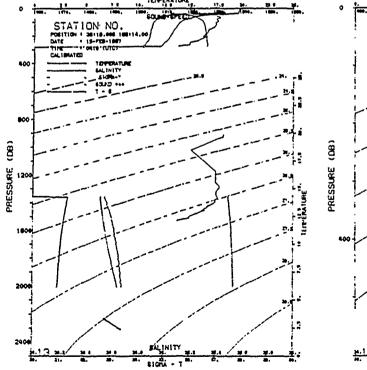
Seamap 5 - Route B - Summer

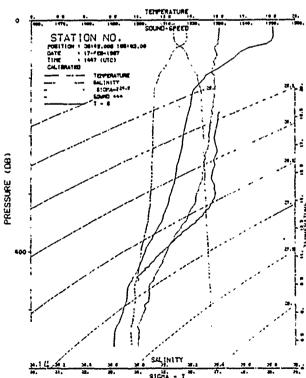
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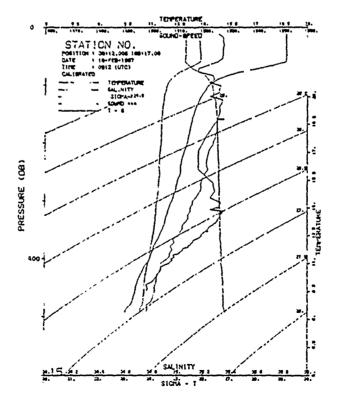
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30.0				25,209			1521.54	17.64	56 0.007 0.007
40.0				25.275			1519.10	18.94	40 0.993 1.001
EA 1	206			25,940			1512.25	16,43	49 0.251 0.263
10.0	59.5	15.557	35.417	26.171	185.30	1.530	1509.85	15.55	57 0.227 0.229
10.0	: 69.5			26,286			1508.67	15.09	56 0.001 0.095
M.C	79.4			26.370		1.009	1507.27	14,60	51 0.132 0.134
50.0				26.460		2.051	1506.29	.4.21	45 0.064 0.061
100.0				¥.495		2.208	1505.80	14.93	51 0.058 0.062
120.0				26.541 26.559		2.515	1505.42 1505.20	13.77	61 0.035 0.038 55 0.031 0.039
160.0				24.579		3.117	1504.70	13.36	33 0.022 0.017
180.0	178.6	11.250	15 128	26.595	144.04	3.414	1504.63	13.23	26 0.020 0.022
200.0				26.612		3,709	1504.32	13.06	30 0.030 0.042
220.0				26,630		4,000	1504.21	12.92	30 0.034 0.033
240.0	236.1	12.716	35.239	26.635	145.65	4,291	1503.60	12.69	33 0.059 0.079
260.0				26.670		4,500	1502.92	12.36	32 0.015 0.017
290.0				26.672		4.867	1501.67	11.95	29 0.060 0.057
300.0				26,714		5.148	1500.93	11,62	32 0.023 0.026
320.0		0.000	0,000		0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0 0.000 0.WO
340.0		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	9 0.000 0.000
350.0		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0 000	0.00	0.00	0 0.000 0.000
380.0 400.0		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0 0.000 0.000
420.6		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0 0.000 0.000
440.0		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0 0.000 0.000
460.0		0.000	0.000	0,000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0 0.000 0.000
480.0		0.000	0.000	0,000	0.00	0.000	0,00	0.00	0 0.000 0.000
500.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0,000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0 0.000 0.000
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600.0		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0,00	0 0.000 0.000
700.0		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0 0.000 0.000
600.0		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0 0.000 0.000
900.0		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0 0.000 0.000
1100.0		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0 0.000 0.000
1300.0		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	000.000.000
	1304.0		34.572			16.432	1486.19	3.15	28 0.008 0.003
	1483.4		14.601			17.068	1486.84	2,90	25 0.005 0.005
	1581.9		34.620		57.41		1487.69	2.59	28 0.006 0.003
	1680.4		34.643			10.224	1489.74	2,54	28 0,005 0.005
	1778.8		34.562			18.761	1489.90	2,41	31 0.000 0.001
1900.0			34.677		\$1.10		1491.21	2.31	25 0.005 0.003
	1975.5		14,685		49.75		1492,46	2,21	75 0.005 0.004
	1985.4		14,685			19.837	1492,56	2.19	24 0.005 0.003
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	.214 35.390 25.763 223.00		
	.699 35.412 25.903 210.8		
	.293 35.367 25.978 203.91		
	.036 35.306 26.003 194.22		
	.210 35.372 26.213 102.15		
	.019 35.309 26.313 172.93		
120.0 119.1 14.	.263 35.391 26.434 161.8	2.503 1506.84	
140.0 136.9 14.	.090 35.301 26.463 159.61	- 2.903 1506.66	
	.949 35.371 26.486 158.0		
	.777 35.356 26.510 156.2		
	.633 35.348 26.534 154.5		
	.559 35.340 26.543 154.10		
	.407 35.319 26.558 153.2		
	.252 35.304 26.578 151.70		
	.163 35.293 26.506 151.30		
	.952 35.256 26.602 150.4		
	.753 35.232 26.623 140.00		
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	.178 35.130 26.656 146.30		
	.023 35.076 26.603 144.13		
	.497 35.034 26.711 141.76		
	.230 34.993 26,727 140,49		
440.0 436:2 10.	.900 34.943 26.749 130,5		
	.537 34.901 26.782 135.62		
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Seamap 5 - Route B - Summer



#### DISCUSSION

This report presents oceanographic data for three cruises made in summer in the south west Pacific ocean from 1984 to 1987. Winter data are to be presented as a separate report (Hamilton and Boyle, 1989). Detailed analyses are not made in these reports, but pointers are given to some of the main features of interest in the data. A more detailed analysis of some aspects of the surveys and the circulation of Antarctic Intermediate Waters may be found in Hamilton (1990). It should be noted that salinity data from the VCTOD probe used is not well calibrated, and was subject to large unexplained shifts between stations for cruise SEAMAP 3. The salinity data appears to be self consistent for cruise SEAMAP 5 but this cannot be stated with surety. Only Nansen data were taken on SEAMAP 1. Sources of additional data for each cruise are given when known, but a detailed search for other data sources has not been made. Investigations were being carried out west of North Island, New Zealand by several organisations, including New South Wales University (Dr Jason Middleton) which may have obtained data during the SEAMAP cruise periods, particularly from CTD and current meters.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Data logging, winch operations and station keeping were controlled by HMAS COOK naval staff, and bridge watchkeepers made the wind and sea state observations given in this report. The bulk of the CTD data processing programs were written by Dr N. White, and were made available to RANRL by CSIRO Marine Laboratories Hobart. This generous assistance is much appreciated. Some of the drawings for SEAMAP Survey Five were prepared by Mr S. Penfold, with Mrs Pat Vlaming the tracer for the majority of diagrams. Mr Martin Zile of Hydrographic Office North Sydney and Dr Mark Irving of Maritime Systems Division provided useful information on reading and decoding the VCTOD data from the HMAS Cook data logger tapes. Task Manager of Project SEAMAP is Dr M.V. Hall.

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APPENDIX 1

# PARAMETERS CONTINUOUSLY RECORDED ON THE HMAS COCK HP1000 DATA LOGGER

PARAMETER .	INSTRUMENT	SAMPLING RATE
Time	Clock	0.1 s
Position Fix	Satnay	10 s
Ship's Heading	Gyro Compass	1 s
Ship's Opeed	Electromagnetic Log	1 s
Je: th	SNBESS	1s to 1 min *
Jer h	-AN/UQN-4 (BBES)	0.1 s to 1 min *
Scana Velocity	VCTOD Instrument Package	1.66 Hz *
Conductivity	(Plessey)	
Temperature		-
Oxygen content		

^{*} Sensor data referred to in this report.

# PARAMETERS CONTINUOUSLY RECORDED ON THE HMAS COOK HP1000 DATA LOGGER

PARAMETER	INSTRUMENT	SAMPLING INTERNAL LOGGING
Pitch	Сутосотразя	0.2 s
Roll	Gyrocompass	0.2 s
Atmosphere Pressure	BUMET	10 s
Wind Speed	Anemometer	1s *
Wind Direction	Vane	1s *
Wave Height	Datawell	0.1 s
	Waverider buoy	·
Air temp (dry bulb)	BUMET	3 s
Fort and Stb'd		
Air temp (wet bulb) Port and Stb'd		
Glibal short rave	вимет	30 s
Radiation	<u> </u>	,

^{*} Censor data referred to in this report.

# PARAMETERS CONTINUOUSLY RECORDED ON THE HMAS COOK HP1000 DATA LOGGER

PARAMETER	INSTRUMENT	SAMPLING INTERNAL LOGGING
Downward Radiation & Air temp	BUMET	30 s
Sea Surface Temp (Upper)	(Plessey)	10s *
Sea Surface Temp/Salinity	Thermo-Salinograph (Plessey)	10s *
Sea Surface Temp duplicated (Lower)	BUMET	10s *
Bathy-thermograph (XBT)	Sippican Expendabl	0.1 s *

Dead reckoning to be calculated from last SATNAV fix plus gyro/log inputs, and allowing for regularly updated correction. The drift correction ideally be able to be made retrospectively to update DR positions. Alternatively, updated drift correction from previous period to be used for period between fixes.

#### APPENDIX II

#### LIST OF PUBLICATIONS FOR SEAMAP DATA TYPES NOT COVERED BY THIS REPORT

1	Baker, E.K.,
	Harris, P.T.,
	Hubble, T.C.T.,
	Jenkins, C.J.,
	Keene, J.B.,
	Manning, P.B.,
	Packham, G.H.,
	Pritchard, T.R.,
	Schneider, P.M. and
	Tate, P.M.

"Geological and Geophysical Results of the HMAS 'Cook' SEAMAP Cruise 1-86: Tasman Sea and Polynesia".
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2 Baker, E.K., Harris, P.T., and Packham, G.H. "Physical Properties of Sediment Sub-Samples From Cores Collected in the Tasman Sea and Polynesia During the 'SEAMAP' Program, 1985-87". Report No.31, Ocean Sciences Institute, University of Sydney, 1989

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"SEAMAP 1 Data Report: Volume Backscattering in the Tasman Sea and the West South Pacific Ocean". RANRL Technical Note No.2/86, 1986

4 Harris, P.T.,
Jenkins, C.J.,
Packham, G.H.,
Baker, E.K.,
Pritchard, G.H.,
Schneider, P.M., and
Manning, P.B.

"Geophysical and Geological Results of the HMAS 'COOK' SEAMAP Cruise 12-87:
Tasman Sea and l'olynesia".
Report No.26, Ocean Sciences Institute,
University of Sydney, 1987

5 Hubble, T.C.T., Robson, A.D., Jenkins, C.J., Garces, J. and Packham, G.H.

"Geophysical and Geological Results of the COOK 17-86 (SEAMAP 4) Cruise: Sydney to Cook Strait".

Report No.24, Ocean Sciences Institute,
University of Sydney, 1987

6 Jenkins, C.J. (1985)

"Geological/geophysical results of the SEAMAP 1 (COOK 1/84) Cruise, with Derived Geoacoustic Models: South Tasman Sea and New Zealand Regions".

Ocean Sciences Institute Report No.13, 1985

Pritchard, T.R. and

Schneider, P.M.

7	Jenkins, G.J.	"Geophysical Survey Crossings of 'SEAMAP' Tracks in the Tasman Sea: Bureau of Mineral Resources Data". Report No.19, Ocean Sciences Institute, University of Sydney, 1986
8	Jenkins, C.J., Coleman, R., Keene, J.B., Pritchard, T.R., Manning, P.B. and Schneider, P.M.	"Geophysical/Geological Results of 'COOK' SEAMAP 6-85 Cruise: South Tasman Sea and southwest Pacific Ocean". Report No.20, Ocean Sciences Institute, University of Sydney, 1986
9	Jenkins, C.J., Keene, J.B.,	"Seafloor Photography in the Tasman Sea: Results of the 1985 Sydney University/HMAS COOK

Ocean Sciences Institute (University of Sydney) publications listed were prepared under contract for Ocean Sciences Group, Maritime Systems Division, WSRL.

program".

Report-No.8, Ocean Sciences Institute,

University of Sydney, 1986.

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Six oceanographic surveys have been made in the south west Pacific Ocean on HMAS Cook from January 1984 to September 1987 as part of an investigation of physical and acoustical oceanographic parameters known as project SEAMAP. This report presents summer survey data for bathymetry, sea surface temperature, wind speed, sea state and swell, and from expandable bathythermograph (XBT) drops, and CTD and Nansen stations. Underway data are mostly presented as four-hourly discrete values on maps of ship track, forming a representative data set rather than a detailed analysis. (The summer survey tracks were also traversed in oceanographic winter; the winter data are presented in a separate report.)

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